U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

rcvd 7/25/08

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July 11, 2008

b 8-12-04 Petersburg Russia

#9 65-65192

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3/23/04 5/1/18

Subject: **GOLENIEWSKI, MICHAL**

FOIPA No. **1055054**

Dear Mr. Lazar:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552		Section 552a
☐(b)(1)	☐(b)(7)(A)	☐(d)(5)
☐(b)(2)	☐(b)(7)(B)	☐(j)(2)
☐(b)(3)_____	☒(b)(7)(C)	☐(k)(1)
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_____	☐(b)(7)(F)	☐(k)(4)
☐(b)(4)	☐(b)(8)	☐(k)(5)
☐(b)(5)	☐(b)(9)	☐(k)(6)
☒(b)(6)		☐(k)(7)

158 pages were reviewed and **158 pages** are being released.

☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

- ☐ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
- ☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice,1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosures

The enclosed documents were processed in response to your FOIPA request to FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ).

Due to the age and condition of the original documents, we have found that some of the copies reproduced therefrom have been extremely difficult to read. While we realize the quality of some of the documents are poor, every effort has been made to obtain the best copies available.

One FBI file (***65-66827***) which is responsive to your request has been transmitted to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) pursuant to the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (the Act). Transmission of these records was mandated by the Act and public access to them is available through NARA. If you wish to access these records through NARA, we ask that you send your request directly to NARA at the following address: National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740.

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I

IS THERE A GOLENIEWSKI?

* By Guy Richards

My first reaction to the tip was the mental equivalent of a yawn.

"Nineteen agents of the Soviet Secret Police (KGB) in the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and defense industries . .

"About $1,200,000 in CIA cash secretly handed over to the Communist Parties of Italy and the U.S., and to the KGB itself . ."

These were supposed to be the more or less suppressed allegations of a mysterious arrival in this country, a man who was both an officer in Polish Army intelligence and a member of the Polish Secret Service.

Not a bad story, if true, I thought.

But how much of a chance was there to run it out?

Not a very good one, it seemed. The man's name as it was given to me was Colonel Michael Goleniewski. Checking it in the newspaper library I couldn't find a line of reference to him.

I'm not sure why the information didn't have a greater effect on my pulse-rate, for certainly charges of treason against your own countrymen is not a matter to shrug off. I suppose my tepid reactions were based on the feeling that searching for Reds in Government agencies in the hope of getting a workable news story was like turning the clock back a whole decade. It required

the same kind of mental juggling needed to revive the climate of the 1950's and to picture Roy Cohn once more as bright young man on a Technicolor witch-hunt.

The source of the tip also put a couple of strikes against it in my mind. He is a man for whom I have respect and whose intelligence sources are exceptionally good. I'd often been bored, however, by the inference drawn from talking to him, namely, that all our troubles would vanish if only the little Red bugs were combed out of the national hairdo.

But there was that tip on my memo pad. It was penciled in my own near illegible scrawl.

What was I going to do about it?

As assistant city editor of a New York daily newspaper, I have the obligation to check on a daily list of promising leads to all sorts of stories . . stories about murders, slumlords, bribes, medical discoveries, new military weapons, corruption in high places, a hair-pulling at El Morocco, the arrival of a bird strange enough to make the feathers fly at the Audobon Society. You name the topic.

I couldn't tell you why -- on that day -- I picked the one about Colonel Goleniewski to work on myself. It must have been because out of all the tips we had it was the one I thought I was best equipped to run out the fastest.

From working on the city desk, and from writing a column on military and international affairs, I have a fair list of contacts in U.S. intelligence services. Some go back to days before World War II. Some are friends made overseas when I was a junior patrol officer in the First Marine Division.

I put in a call to the Washington office of the FBI, which I have always regarded as one of the most alert and important of the intelligence agencies. The call was for an official at the top of the second level of command. I had known him for three or four years. Let's give him the name Tom. He weaves back into the story.

Tom was out of town. I had to settle for his assistant, Dick. I had met Dick in Washington but I didn't know him as well.

To Dick I unloaded my tip about Colonel Goleniewski. I relayed some additional information that had been given me; that the Colonel was in the custody of the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency); that he had been very helpful in supplying leads to the CIA about Soviet agents in Europe, but that when he had dropped a few hints about information he could submit on KGB agents on the payrolls of the U.S. agencies, he found he was talking to deaf ears. And months had dragged by with the men still on the payrolls.

Dick could hardly wait until I stopped talking.

"Look," he said over the phone, "what you told me is some hot air that's going around Washington. It's being circulated by a certain man on The Hill who's becoming very unreliable. Take my word for it -- there's nothing to it."

This was most discouraging. But about what I expected.

My investigation might have stopped right there were it not for a good set of ground-rules we have long followed on the paper. They call for always trying three or more sources, if possible, before assuming a story is true or false. Never go overboard on one person's say-so. Never quit on one person's knockdown.

So I put in a call to another intelligence agency where I have a better acquaintance in a less powerful position. I've known him ever since World War II. Let's call him Harry.

Harry was at a meeting. I got him in an hour. I fed him all the information I had given to Dick, but I refrained from passing along Dick's comments about "hot air."

Harry replied that the existence of Colonel Goleniewski and his charges were all news to him . . however, he'd see what he could find out.

It was less than an hour when Harry called back. He hadn't determined anything about Colonel Goleniewski, he said, but thought I ought to know something right away. It was that a notice of my call to Dick had been the subject of a memorandum distributed that very morning "in certain important places," and it was to the effect that a certain "Colonel So-And-So up on The Hill" was giving top secret information to Guy Richards of the N.Y. Journal-American. The inference was, said Harry, that Colonel So-And-So could no longer be believed.

Colonel So-And-So was someone I had heard of but never met. He was a 20-year veteran of Army Intelligence (G-2) who had retired only months before. He was still in the Active Reserve. He still had G-2 credentials. He had served on several White House-level councils and was then employed in Congress. A memorandum such as Harry had described could be a serious blow to the Colonel.

In the matter of seconds I was just as interested as I could be.

One doesn't have to be any kind of a genius to discern that even in the Federal Wonderland there can't be any such thing as "top secret hot air."

Either something is top secret. Or it's hot air. But certainly not both!

To me it was a sure indication that I had barrelled into a real raw nerve of the executive branch. It was an inkling, too, that a big story might lie in the offing, but I was not as certain of that as I was that I had been handed one of those gorgeously fuzzy ripostes which Federal officials like to present in moments of embarrassment when they are trying to duck, or head off, the press, and, at the same time, bring down the wrath of God on that member of the Establishment who has breached secrecy.

I mention this only because at this point my pursuit of the Goleniewski Case had little to do with the Red Menace. I was in a contest with one of my most revered antagonists -- the dark and wonderful world of Bureaucratia where five very harried individuals try to handle all the "tough" and "sticky" stories involving 2,950,000 persons in the five most news-worthy Federal bailiwicks -- White House, Defense, State, Justice and the FBI.

There was irony in the situation, too.

If Tom, and not Dick, had answered my first call to Washington, he might have said: "Yes, your tip is good as gold. But it's a touchy matter and we're working on it. Give us a little time, will you?"

We might have given it to him. He had done the same for us on several occasions.

But Dick had made no such request. Worse than that, he had tried to con me. And he had gotten out a scathing memo about Colonel So-And-So, who hadn't been my informant at all.

He had sent out smoke signals in all directions. Here was one Indian who couldn't ignore them.

I conferred with my seniors. It was agreed all around that I would be relieved of my City Desk duties for as long as it took to stay in Washington and track the story down.

From long experience in our great national capital I knew you had to readjust your faculties to its slower pace and more devious reporting methods. I have always found a splendid way to do this is to take a nap in the Pullman seat of a train like the Congressional Limited.

I awoke in Wilmington. I thereafter occupied myself listing the order of effort which my investigation should follow. It was something like this.

"Find out if there is such a thing as the Michael Goleniewski Case.

"If there is, find out whether there's anyone familiar with it who's not restricted by the rules governing intelligence matters in the executive branch.

"If there are several such persons, find out which are most likely -- or would feel under the most obligation -- to tip off the Administration that a reporter was poking into it.

"Tackle the latter last -- or face the risk of being scooped or undercut by an official statement."

When I got to Washington Spring was off and running. The forsythia was in bloom and the scent of blossoms mingled with the fumes of the buses in such a way that made it hard, at first, to keep my mind on spies and Communist treachery. After two days, and after talking to a dozen persons in about half as many departments, I had obtained (a) Evidence that there was a Goleniewski Case; (b) Strong indications that it was a hot potato, and (c) A single, skimpy version of the reports the defector had turned in and what was happening to him.

In making the rounds I learned that my profession had sunk in the estimation of my sources since I had last been in the city. Some were officers in the armed services. Two of these were of flag rank. Several others were fairly high officials in executive branch agencies. Four were aides to members of Congress or members of Congressional committee staffs.

It was like pulling up tree-stumps to get any of them to talk about the Goleniewski Case. Two intimated that no newspaper including my own would print the story if they helped to get the facts for me. About half said they had never heard of the case but wouldn't lift a finger to aid me because it would only "inspire the anti anti-Communist smear artists" to attack them and it.

One counsel for a Congressional committee who knew more about the case than he would tell me spent at least four hours trying to convince me that it would be against the national

interest to have any mention of Goleniewski appear before the man testified before the committee. They were then negotiating for his appearance, he said. His motivation appeared to be based on the theory that a newspaper would botch the job.

From all around the circuit came these expressions of vigorous lack of confidence that newspapers or newspapermen could be trusted to exert any therapeutic influence against the great sweeping tides of government press agentry.

A man gifted at viewing the Washington scene with loving detachment put it this way:

"Look at it this way. There are about five and a quarter million persons working for the Federal Government. You can bet that every really hot story in the CIA, State Department, FBI, Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps is kept under wraps unless there are advantages to be gained from putting it out. All these outfits are headed by human beings. They don't inform the White House of all their embarrassments unless they have to. But if they have to, then the White House decides who will announce them and how.

"These versions become the official versions. Busy Washington reporters know they would have a hell of a time trying to find anyone in the executive branch who wants to refute them. That applies to a Billy Sol Estes Case, a Bobby Baker Case or a Goleniewski Case.

"You have to look elsewhere to find the glaring conflicts between the Washington version of things and the real version. You have more luck finding it in a place like South

Vietnam where there's an independent press corps of American correspondents less tainted by the Government monopoly on managed news.

"That clash of versions kept Secretary McNamara and General Taylor shuttling back and forth across the world for years. It was punch and counter-punch. The correspondents in South Vietnam found the outlook agonizing, pessimistic and deteriorating. The Shuttle Twins went out for an inspection. They came back and reported a guarded optimism. The correspondents answered with lots more unguarded pessimism. The country was aroused once more. The Shuttle Twins flew back. They returned with more optimism. The press struck back and back to the air went the Shuttle Twins. You had to feel sorry for the poor guys. They carried the intolerable burden of finding ways to make bad news look good, an art developed to high perfection here.

"It's not alone the pressure to make bad news look good that you're bucking in the Goleniewski Case. You're also bucking the will of what David Wise and Thomas B. Ross call 'The Invisible Government' -- the CIA and it's coterie of secret agencies."

"But," I interposed, "New York isn't Washington. It isn't South Vietnam, either, but it's not a place where reporters always roll with the latest waves from City Hall. Just ask the Mayor."

"Meaning what?"

"Meaning that I intend in my plodding, old-fashioned way to keep right after the Goleniewski Case."

When I left him there was still a lot of work cut out for me. The next step, I figured, should be a chat with Tom.

Tom, you'll remember, was that important figure in the FBI who was out of town when I first called from New York on the case. It was his assistant, Dick, who had given me the "hot air" routine.

I phoned for an appointment. Yes, Tom was back and would be glad to see me. I went right over.

I found him at his urbane and sympathetic best. He was cordial at the same time that he managed to exude an air of regret that I was spending my time on such a heartbreaker as the Goleniewski Case. (Somehow I got the feeling that all my phone calls about Goleniewski in New York and Washington were neatly stacked in rolls of tape in Tom's desk.)

"Goleniewski was of great help to the CIA both before and after he defected," said Tom.

"He helped them bag a number of Soviet agents in Europe. Unfortunately, I'm afraid he's flipped his lid. He's talking wildly these days. It sometimes happens, you know, to these defectors. They're under a heavy strain."

"You mean the CIA told you he's flipped his lid?"

Tom nodded.

"Have you ever talked to him yourself?"

"No."

"I understand one or two persons from The Hill talked to him . . found him quite interesting. Have you ever heard from them what he had to say?"

"I haven't. Maybe one of our men has."

There was an uncomfortable pause. A year before I had given Tom and some of his men quite a little help in a delicate situation. He had been assigned to find out whether one of our men had gathered information reflecting extreme discredit on a high administration official, and, at about the same time, he had been asked to learn what a certain English lawyer had come to New York to tell us about U.S. involvements in the Christine Keeler Case. Both matters had been resolved to his satisfaction.

Now the shoe was on the other foot.

I asked myself: "Is he giving me an equally honest count? Or is he fulfilling the same kind of mission he had last year -- trying to pull chestnuts out of the fire for a ranking politician?"

The questions are still hanging over the record.

Perhaps without fully realizing it, Tom is one of the most powerful figures in the executive branch -- much too powerful for everyone's good. He has a wide circle of acquaintances in the communications media. He's the man to whom most turn for guidance on sensitive stories involving the White House, Defense, State and Justice Departments; the FBI, CIA, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps -- indeed, the works.

He can build up a story. He can knock one down. And all without attribution. All because he's in an unrivalled position to know what's what.

I have reason to believe that he's handled most of these chores with tact and efficiency. But the thought of what he can do to place a smoke-screen around subjects in which higher

authority have a special interest, and so ingratiate himself on top, is nothing less than disquieting.

I had one more question for him.

"Can I quote you or your agency as saying Goleniewski has gone off his trolley or flipped his lid?"

"No, absolutely not. Please, no attribution at all!"

I was to think of this many days later. When the story broke a good many other newspapermen in Washington and elsewhere phoned Tom for an appraisal. He gave them the same rejoinder -- Goleniewski had once been of great help, but, poor chap, he had flipped his lid. But no attribution, please.

Not once, I learned later, had Tom or any of his men bothered to get the full story Goleniewski had given, in protracted sessions, to three very sober-minded emissaries from Congress. Three other newspapermen did, however, after the J-A broke it. In many respects, considering the public glare then beating down on the case, it was harder for them than it was for me.

I found it hard enough. Eventually I learned who those three emissaries were -- a Congressman and two intelligence experts on the Soviet Union. Eventually I interviewed two of the three and received assurance that all of them found Goleniewski sane and highly intelligent. Eventually, after the first story broke, I came to meet and know the third of the trio.

This was mostly done in the same skeptical atmosphere already described -- amid expressions of doubt that I would be able to get the correct story and that the J-A would print it if I did get it.

It was in this rather long, uphill stretch of legwork in Washington that I came on various items of information, some of which were encouraging, some very discouraging.

In the former category was a tip that one or two public documents on Michael Goleniewski were on file in the House of Representatives Documents Room. They were supposed to relate to the defector's application for American citizenship. I was told there might also be salted away there a copy of the private bill which had won him that citizenship in reward for heroic services he had rendered the United States. To extract those papers from the thousands of others in the various cubbyholes there all I had to do was to find the proper dates or H.R. numbers and then ask for them. But if I got them, I knew, I would have my hands on the first concrete items ever to come before my eyes which proclaimed that Michael Goleniewski did, truly, exist outside the realm of fiction.

The category of discouragements, however, was far more amply filled.

I was told by a valued source that "Goleniewski is the biggest fish ever to swim over to our side from the high echelons of the other side. He had a plane at his disposal. He was able to fly all over Europe and did. Because of his rank and his disclosures about Americans working for the Russians, you are going to run into evasion and fierce opposition at every turn in the road."

As if that wasn't a sufficient dash of cold water, I was informed by another man close to the CIA's twelve-man Board

of National Estimates (BNE): "There's another complication about your friend Goleniewski. He may be a double agent. He may be a man for whom the Russians deliberately sacrificed some of their own secrets in order to give him an unimpeachable espionage status on a mission still to be disclosed. I know he has tried hard and unsuccessfully to get in touch with the President since he arrived.

"There's no question whatsoever about the value and accuracy of the information Goleniewski has given the United States for three years before he defected and for three years afterwards."

It seemed in those days of my investigation that it was my fate to stumble on all the piquant tidbits of the cases before I could get anywhere near the hard facts. I learned that Goleniewski had been the subject of one of the stealthiest tussles ever to rage behind the scenes between the legislative and executive branches of the Government. In the tussle over him things had happened to him, according to well-qualified informants, which seemed more appropriate to Peking or Leopoldville than to Washington.

A Congressional subpoena was virtually smuggled to him -- then mysteriously squashed. A letter he wrote to a Congressman was apparently intercepted. A colonel in the Army Reserve who visited him was later hounded and investigated for possible prosecution.

Probing slowly through all these colorful reports about the case, I made my first solid breakthrough when I learned how the tussle over Goleniewski first started.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Legal Notice

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:
1. I discharge Morris Rasoff, Esq. of 600 Madison Avenue, New York as my attorney and counselor and I revoke my authorization to him dated April 22, 1965, which was given by me as Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff, Heir Apparent, Tsarevich, Grand Duke of Russia also known as Colonel Michael Goleniewski. I have appointed another attorney for the Supreme Court in Hamburg with reference to the Anna Anderson claims.
2. I, Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff, Heir Apparent, Tsarevich and Grand Duke of Russia, also known as Colonel Michael Goleniewski hereby discharge Robert Speller and Sons Publishers, Inc. 10 East 23rd Street, New York 10010 as my publisher and representative. Such a discharge has been effected by my letter dated September 2, 1965, Reg. No. 182617. Therefore all rights of said firm used with reference to any publications about my person, activity and appointments, such as Princess M. Kropotkin and Guy Richards from the Journal American (see New York Times, December 9, 1964, titled "Romanoffs Too") are automatically cancelled and revoked. Said firm has not paid me any monies for any matter printed about my person.
3. The contract between the United States Government and me dated October 7, 1963 which was ratified by me as Colonel M. Goleniewski contains no reference to my real identity, my heredity and my rights. That much was communicated by registered mail numbers 369316, 483673 on October 12, 1964, to Mr. McCone, Director of C.I.A. and Honorable Feigon, and by letter dated March 15, 1965 to Deputy Director of C.I.A. General Carter Reg. No. 191555.
4. With reference to M.R. 5507 under my assumed name (in Poland) Michael Goleniewski, I am not an American citizen. All records to the contrary are not true. This was previously stated by publication dated N. Y. Herald Tribune, July 8, 1964 and Frankfurter Allegemeine Zeitnug, Nov 4, 1965.
This notice is to preclude any relatives and others from misrepresentations with reference to publications and my rights to heredity.

Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff,
Heir Apparent, Tsarevich,
and Grand Duke of Russia
P. O. Box 281, Murray Hill Station
New York, New York 10016
All documents mentioned in this public notice are in my possession.
Vincent A. Barvett, Attorney

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

47 NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Date: 11/17/65
Edition: LATE CITY
Author:
Editor: JAMES GILBERT BELLOWS
Title: MICHAEL GOLENIEWSKI

Character: IS-PO
or
Classification: BU 65-65192
Submitting Office: NYO

[X] Being Investigated

65-65192-376

ENCLOSURE

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The Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 13, No. 9 (Broadcast 448) March 23, 1964 Dallas, Texas

DAN SMOOT

COMMUNIST SPIES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

On February 4, 1964, Yuri Nossenko (high-ranking Soviet secret police official attending the Geneva Disarmament Conference as an "adviser" to the Soviet delegation) disappeared. Six days later, it was revealed that he had defected and had been granted asylum in the United States.[1] He is virtually in the custody of the Central Intelligence Agency and of the State Department; but members of Congress are concerned about his personal safety, because he is said to have given information about Soviet espionage agents *inside the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department.*[2]

Nossenko revealed that some employees of United States, French, and British diplomatic and intelligence agencies are members of five Soviet spy rings operating throughout the Western Hemisphere, and that certain American businessmen, newspapermen, scientists, and others are also undercover communist spies. Nossenko has named names and given details. One of the five communist spy rings allegedly operates in a very sensitive agency of the United States government.[2]

Investigating committees of Congress have not yet been permitted to question Nossenko; and the Johnson administration apparently has done nothing about the information offered.

The Soviets fear that Yuri Nossenko may give the West documents (such as cables from Moscow to Soviet delegates at the disarmament conference in Geneva) proving that Soviet disarmament proposals are designed merely to deceive gullible liberals and to provide propaganda for the Soviets.

To date, the most important result of the Nossenko Case is that it helped uncover an affair which the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations had concealed from Congress and the public for almost four years — an affair centering around a man who, for his own protection, uses the pseudonym "Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Goleniewski."

In September, 1958, Jacob D. Beam (U. S. Ambassador to communist Poland) began what State Department officials called "one of our more serious dialogues with a red Chinese delegation."[4]

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6[illegible] Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

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What the State Department was negotiating with Chinese communists about, why, and why communist Poland was chosen as the place, have not been disclosed.

The Soviets (intensely curious about the negotiations) got ten United States Marines and four male members of the U. S. Embassy in Poland involved with Polish women, so that they could be blackmailed for information. The wife of one American diplomat in Warsaw was seduced by an agent of the Soviet secret police.[5]

A very high official of the Soviet secret police (a Polish national, working for the Soviet KGB in Poland) called on an American CIA agent in Warsaw, saying he wanted to defect to the United States. The Pole did not give his true name, but called himself "Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Goleniewski." Golienewski revealed that there were leaks of important security information to the Soviet secret police from the U. S. Embassy. The CIA agent told Goleniewski he should not defect, but should stay where he was and give espionage information to the Americans. Goleniewski agreed, but some time later told the CIA that his time was limited: information which he was giving to the Americans was leaking back to him in his capacity as a high official of the Soviet secret police. Obviously, some Americans employed in the U. S. Embassy and in the CIA were undercover communist agents.[5]

Goleniewski knew some of the communist agents in the American CIA and State Department, but not all. Apparently, he refused to identify any until he was permitted to defect and receive political asylum in the United States. Goleniewski's defection to the United States occurred sometime in 1960 (though no inkling of the fact was ever voluntarily given to the public, or to Congress).[6]

Soviet secret police operations, carefully compartmentalized, anticipate defections. A defector (no matter how highly placed) can never expose all spy rings and operations of the KGB. The Soviets feared, however, that Goleniewski's revelations might cause investigations which would expose American communists more important to the Soviets than any whom Goleniewski himself knew about. Among these, was one American official in Poland, so important to the Soviets that they took a bold step to prevent his exposure.

In 1960, the Soviets themselves arranged to expose Irwin Scarbeck, a minor U. S. diplomat, who had become involved with Urszula Maria Discher, a female communist agent. Obviously, the Soviets hoped that the "surfacing" (exposure) of Scarbeck would deceive Americans into thinking they had exposed the entire communist operation inside the United States Embassy. If, thinking this, Americans stopped their investigation, the Soviets' most important undercover agent in the Embassy would be saved. Within a few months, however, American investigators had identified the Soviets' most important communist plant in the Warsaw Embassy.[6]

Although this occurred in 1960, the American public does not yet know who the American Embassy official was; but some details about him have leaked out. His initials are "E. S." He was born May 8, 1904, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He attended Marquette University and the University of Warsaw. In 1939, he began a lifelong career in the U. S. State Department, serving "with distinction" (according to the Department's evaluation) in many important posts, including positions in the American foreign service at Berlin, Moscow, Vladivostok, Istanbul, Ankara, Asuncion, Poznan, and Warsaw. The Eisenhower State Department assigned him to the U. S. Embassy at Warsaw on March 23, 1955. In rank, he was only two echelons below the Ambassador himself. This was the undercover communist agent whom the Soviets were trying to protect by the ruse of exposing Irwin Scarbeck, one of their American State Department agents of lesser importance. But, early in 1961, American investigators identified "E.S." He was recalled from Warsaw and questioned by the FBI and the CIA. Information was gathered from foreign cities where he had served "with distinction" as a foreign service officer of the U. S. State Department. The information, supplemented by lie-detector tests, constituted irrefutable evidence that "E.S." was indeed an undercover communist agent.[6]

In 1961, during the early months of the Kennedy administration, investigators submitted their evidence to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. High officialdom in Washington ruled that there would be no prosecution against "E.S.," and ordered that the case never be mentioned to anyone, not even to members of Congress. "E.S." was permitted to resign quietly from the State Department, pick up his passport, and depart for Europe, leaving his wife in the United States. His brunette mistress (also an employee of the State Department who had been working with "E.S." in the U. S. Embassy at Warsaw) had been recalled to Washington for questioning. When "E.S." left the United States, his mistress obtained a passport and departed, for *permanent residence in Europe as an American employed there.*[4]

Shortly after the defector Goleniewski was brought to the United States, he was taken to a room for his first secret conference with CIA agents. When he walked into the room, he recognized an undercover communist in the group of American investigators who were to query him about communist spies inside the American government. Scared, Goleniewski feigned illness and departed. Later, he reported the fact to a CIA agent whom he trusted. The undercover communist whom he had seen among the CIA agents disappeared. Goleniewski never saw him again, and does not know his real name.[5]

The Kennedy administration managed to conceal all information about Goleniewski and the "E.S." affair. Whereas Goleniewski's defection in 1960 had been totally concealed from the public, Yuri Nossenko's defection in 1964 was conspicuous. Probing into the Nossenko matter for more information, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee heard about the older Goleniewski case.

Somehow, Guy Richards, reporter for *The New York Journal-American,* learned a little of what was happening. In a series of articles, published in early March, 1964, Mr. Richards revealed to the public, for the first time, the broad outlines of the Goleniewski case. In a follow-up, summarizing column published March 11, 1964, Mr. Richards said:

"The hope of keeping buried forever the story of the high-level American turncoat and his American mistress, who worked in the Warsaw embassy, is one of the prime motives behind the almost desperate attempts of the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency to keep Goleniewski from testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

"Other reasons behind these attempts are fear of his disclosure of 19 Americans working for the KGB (Soviet Secret Police), 12 in the State Department, four in the CIA and three in the U. S. scientific laboratories."

Mr. Richards has not identified the 19 Americans whom Goleniewski has thus far named as undercover communist spies in government jobs; but, on March 5, 1964, *Vaba Eesti Sona* ("Free Estonian Word"), an Estonian-language newspaper published at Estonia House, 243 East 34th Street, New York, New York, named two of them. I will not repeat the names because I have no corrobating evidence. One of the two had an important ambassadorial post under President Kennedy. The other was an Assistant Secretary of State, whom President Johnson has praised highly, implying that he may also be appointed an ambassador.

It has been obvious for years that communists, hidden in key government jobs, have been directing American foreign policy. Look at the known record of communists in government. Examine also the *consequences* of American foreign policy.

All over the world, American foreign policy has helped communists capture nations. For example: Algeria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, North Vietnam, Tibet, Zanzibar![6] Not to mention a complete tier of nations in Europe, from the Baltic to the Adriatic, which American policy helped communists conquer and enslave following World War II! And not to mention many other nations, like Pakistan, whose governments, once strongly pro-American and anti-communist, have been driven, by American foreign policy, into the arms of communists

and into hatred of America! On the other hand, I defy anyone to name one nation which American foreign policy has wrenched from communist control or led into stronger friendship for America—although our policy has been "justified" with arguments that it would save the world from communism, and has cost American taxpayers so many billions of dollars that our national government is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Record of Communists in Government

On November 27, 1945, the FBI sent to Harry S Truman a report revealing that Elizabeth Bentley (a Soviet spy for 11 years) had voluntarily given details about Soviet espionage rings operating inside sensitive agencies of the U. S. government. Among the undercover communist spies named by Bentley were:

Harry Dexter White — Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Harold Glasser, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and William Taylor — Treasury Department; Lauchlin Currie — Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States; Robert Talbot Miller III — State Department; A. George Silverman — War Department; U. S. Army Air Force Major William L. Ullman — stationed at the Pentagon; Maurice Halperin, Julius J. Joseph, Major Duncan Lee, Helen Tenney, and Donald Wheeler — Office of Strategic Services; Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Magdoff, Victor Perlo, and William Remington — War Production Board; Willard Park and Bernard Redmont — Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Michael Greenberg — Foreign Economic Administration; Sol Leshinsky and George Perazich — United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; Charles Kramer — investigator for the Kilgore Committee of the U. S. Senate.[7]

The information supplied by Elizabeth Bentley was supplemented and corroborated by Whittaker Chambers and others. A dramatic result was the Hiss case. Alger Hiss eventually went to prison (1950) for committing perjury by denying, under oath, that he had ever been a communist or Soviet espionage agent.

These developments prepared the way for the "McCarthy era." In February, 1950, the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) made his first public speech about communists in government, especially in the State Department. The "McCarthy era" began on that day and lasted, roughly, until November, 1954, when the United States Senate passed a resolution condemning Senator McCarthy. Senator McCarthy died in the spring of 1957.

McCarthy and his staff did a considerable amount of original investigation concerning communist infiltration into government; but McCarthy's essential role was the publicizing of cases which agencies of government knew about but would not act upon.

The most important *investigation* of communism in government was conducted by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. In 1951 and 1952, this Subcommittee (under the chairmanship of Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat) investigated the Institute of Pacific Relations — revealing that the tax-exempt IPR was a transmission belt for Soviet propaganda in the United States; that many of its members and associates were involved in Soviet espionage; and that communists who controlled the IPR had had a profound, if not controlling, influence on American policy in the Far East. The IPR supported propaganda in the American press, and decisions by our government, which discredited and crippled our ally, Chiang Kai-shek, and helped communists conquer China.[8]

In 1953, Senator William E. Jenner (Republican, Indiana) succeeded Senator McCarran as chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and initiated an investigation concerning "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments." On July 30, 1953, Senator Jenner filed an interim report, from which the following is extracted:

"The Soviet international organization has carried on a successful and important penetration of the United States Government and this penetration has not been fully exposed . . . .

"Members of this conspiracy helped to get each other into Government, helped each other to rise in Government and protected each other from exposure . . . .

"Powerful groups and individuals within the executive branch were at work obstructing and weakening the effort to eliminate Soviet agents from positions in Government.

"Members of this conspiracy repeatedly swore to oaths denying Communist Party membership when seeking appointments, transfers, and promotions and these falsifications have, in virtually every case, gone unpunished . . . ."

The Jenner committee revealed that two Soviet espionage rings inside our government had been exposed, and that identified members of the rings had been removed from office (despite efforts of higher governmental officials to protect them); but policies and programs formulated by identified communists remained in effect after the communists were removed from government jobs. Why? The Jenner committee revealed that two Soviet espionage rings, known to be operating in Washington, had never been exposed.[7]

The two communist spy rings inside our government have not yet been exposed; and, since the Senate Subcommittee report of July, 1953, there have been few significant removals of communists or pro-communists from government service. There are, however, indications that notorious individuals, forced out during the "McCarthy era," are now coming back. Space limitations permit only a few examples. On June 26, 1961, United States Representative Gordon Scherer (Republican, Ohio), during a speech to the House said:

"The Organization of American States, 60 percent of the cost of which is borne by the United States, is supposed to be one of the great bulwarks against Communist penetration of the Western Hemisphere.

"Early this month Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was selected to inaugurate a professorship program under which American professors will lecture in Latin America and Latin American professors will come here for the same purpose . . . .

"Dr. Oppenheimer went to Mexico the first week in June for about 10 days and will leave shortly for Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Uraguay, spending a week or so lecturing in each country.

"Now Dr. Oppenheimer is the same man whose security clearance, after extensive hearings and reviews, was suspended on December 23, 1953.

"On June 29, 1954, members of the Atomic Energy Commission voted to deny him access to restricted material. The AEC's Personnel Security Board . . . established that a number of Communist Party officials between 1942 and 1945 had made statements to the effect that J. Robert Oppenheimer was a member of the Communist Party but that because of his position he could not be active in the party, and that his name should be removed from the Communist Party's mailing list.

"The Board also established that Oppenheimer had made periodic contributions to the Communist Party of between $500 and $1,000 each year for 4 years ending in April 1942 . . . .

"Oppenheimer himself, under oath . . . admitted that he had lied to security officers . . . ."[9]

On April 3, 1963, the Atomic Energy Commission announced that, with the express approval of President Kennedy, Oppenheimer would be awarded the 1963 Enrico Fermi Award (a high honor which included a gift of $50,000, not subject to taxes).[10] On November 21, 1963, the White House announced that President Kennedy would personally make the award to Oppenheimer (on December 2).[11] On December 2, President Johnson made the formal presentation, uttering words of praise for Oppenheimer.[12] This was the same Oppenheimer who, in 1954, according to an official finding of the Atomic Energy Commission, was "not entitled to the continued confidence of the Government," because of "fundamental defects in his character," and because his "associations with persons known by him to be communists" had lasted "too long to be justified as merely the intermittent and accidental revival of earlier friendships."[13] Between 1954 and 1963, Oppen-

heimer did nothing to justify an award, or restoration of confidence in him.

From 1939 to 1945, Lauchlin B. Currie (a naturalized U. S. citizen, born in Nova Scotia) was Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt. He was also a member of a Soviet espionage ring. In 1950 (at the beginning of the "McCarthy era") Currie went to Colombia. He married a Colombian and became a citizen of Colombia, forfeiting his American citizenship. On August 26, 1961, Richard Starnes, syndicated columnist, revealed that Lauchlin Currie "is in the front ranks of planners in Colombia whose task it will be to spend American money allocated under the newborn Alliance for Progress."

Currie could never have got this job of spending American tax money in Colombia without the help (or, at least, approval) of old friends still in the U. S. State Department. Congress, and the public, ought to know who those old friends are.

The recent Otepka case has unearthed disturbing information about conditions in the State Department. In March, 1963, Otto F. Otepka (Chief of the Evaluation Division of the Security Office of the State Department), in response to a subpoena, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee — which is responsible for determining whether security laws enacted by Congress are being properly enforced. Otepka revealed that, of 168 State Department employees appointed since Dean Rusk became Secretary of State, 150 were not given security checks required by law. Instead of complying with the law of Congress, Dean Rusk hired the 150 by issuing "waivers" to ignore the law. Rusk fired Otepka for giving this information to the Internal Security Subcommittee.[14]

Otepka had done nothing illegal or unethical; but State Department officers (in order to "make a case" that would give Rusk grounds for firing Otepka) used tactics which would send a police officer to jail for entrapment and invasion of privacy. On July 9, 1963, John F. Reilly (Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Security) an Elmer Dewey Hill (one of Reilly's division chiefs lied under oath when questioned by the Sena Internal Security Subcommittee about their ha dling of the "Otepka investigation." On Noven ber 8, 1963, the Subcommittee revealed th Reilly and Hill, subpoenaed for additional tes mony, admitted (again under oath) the falsi of testimony which they had given on July 9.[1] The State Department put Reilly and Hill on "a ministrative leave."[15] On November 18, bo men were permitted to resign.[16] Obviously, th are not to be prosecuted for perjury.

Senate Subcommittee probing, in connectic with the Otepka affair, disclosed information eve more disquieting than any revealed by Otep himself. About the first of February, 1964, t Subcommittee discovered a memorandum whi had been submitted on June 27, 1956, by Sc McLeod (then Administrator of the State Depa ment's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs now deceased). The old McLeod memorandu says:

"On the department rolls are some 800 dividuals concerning whom the office of secur has information which raises . . . questions as possible past communist activity or associatio false statements, immoral conduct, homosexu ity, intoxication, mental defects, etc. All h been cleared as qualified for access to classi information.

"Of the 800-odd listed, there are approxima 205 on whom the questions are, in my opini serious in relation to the broad security resp sibilities of the department. Sixty per cent are cumbents in high level assignments in the partment or in the field.

"About one half are assigned to what can categorized as critical intelligence slots in department or to top-level boards and committ

"The situation described is obviously ser and deserves urgent attention."[17]

Information wh McLeod submitted with list of 800 names indicates that 648 of the na State Department employees had been involve communist activities; 94 were homosexuals; were drunks. Three of the Department emplo named were suspected of being foreign spie

There is no indication that the State Department ever did anything about the McLeod information. Presumably the 800 are still there, helping make policies for our nation.

What To Do

On November 27, 1963, United States Representative John H. Ashbrook (Republican, Ohio), introduced House Joint Resolution 812 (H J Res 812) calling for an investigation of the State Department. A similar resolution, introduced in January, 1962, by Representative Richard L. Roudebush (Republican, Indiana) died with adjournment of the 87th Congress.

The public must not let the current Ashbrook resolution die. This year, voters should let all candidates for Congress know that they will lose votes if they do not stand forthrightly for serious, relentless, thoroughgoing investigation of the State Department.

If we do get such an investigation, however, we should not be content with removal from office of persons who could be proven in a court of law to be connected with the communist conspiracy. The most important communists in government are too careful to do anything that could be cited as legal proof of their sympathies. We should demand removal from public office of every official or employee who took any part whatever in formulating decisions which have proved to be harmful to American interests, helpful to communism — whether or not specific communist activities by those individuals can be shown.

Who in government service helped plant and spread the false propaganda that the Diem regime in South Vietnam was a murderous dictatorship, thus preparing the American public to accept complacently the assassination of the Diems? Who in government service had some part, directly or indirectly, in the Diem assassination? Whoever they were, they should be revealed and fired.

Someone was responsible in 1962 for threatening to stop American foreign aid to the anti-communist government of President Alessandri of Chile, thus virtually forcing that government to embrace communist elements in Chilean politics.[18] The result is that, on March 15, 1964, communists won an impressive victory in a key Chilean election — foreshadowing communist victory in the next presidential election there.[19] Whoever had any part in American decisions and pronouncements that led to such a result should be revealed and fired.

Whoever in the State Department, CIA, or other governmental agency supported policy decisions which helped Castro capture Cuba; and whoever participated in decisions which caused the Bay of Pigs tragedy should be exposed and fired.

After spending hundreds of millions of tax dollars to "save Laos from communism," the United States government in 1962 forced the government of Laos to accept a coalition with communists. The result has been virtual communist conquest of the nation. Whoever participated in such policy decisions should be fired.

The dictator of Ghana is a self-admitted communist. His hatred of America and his support of communist-bloc nations have always been conspicuous. In February, 1964, his government staged an anti-American riot by students who desecrated the American flag. Yet, we continue to give Ghana 159 million dollars a year in aid. Every employee or official of the U. S. Government who has participated in decisions to give aid to the communist dictator of Ghana should be exposed and fired.

Whoever participated in the 1962 decision to grant Lee Harvey Oswald a passport and advance him tax money for return to the United States after he had declared his allegiance to the Soviet Union and renounced his native America; and whoever participated in the 1963 decision to issue Oswald a new passport for another trip to the Soviet Union should be fired.

In short, we must have, not just a whitewash, but a housecleaning of the State Department.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *The New York Times*, February 22, 1964, pp. 1, 4

(2) "The Allen-Scott Report," by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, *The San Diego Union*, circa March 11, 1964

(3) "Washington Whispers," *U. S. News & World Report*, March 2, 1964, p. 22

(4) AP dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News*, September 7, 1958, Section 1, p. 1

(5) "The Spy We Set Free," by Guy Richards, *The New York Journal-American*, March 11, 1964

(6) For details, see the following *Dan Smoot Reports:* "Cuba," May 5, 1961; "Laos, Part I and Part II," April 9 and 16, 1962; "Berlin And Cuba," September 17, 1962; War And Politics," October 29, 1962; "It Helps To Be A Communist," November 12, 1962; "Free China!", January 14, 1963; "How To Lose Friends," February 11, 1963; "United Nations," April 1, 1963; "United Nations In Africa," April 15, 1963; "Truth Will Out," June 10, 1963; "The Test Ban Treaty," August 5, 1963; "The U. S. Government Protested," February 17, 1964.

(7) *Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments*, hearings before the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 1953-55, 30 parts, 2860 pp.

(8) *Institute of Pacific Relations*, hearings before the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 1951-52, 15 parts, 5964 pp.; and *Report of the Committee of the Judiciary: Institute of Pacific Relations*, U. S. Senate Report No. 2050, July 2, 1952, 244 pp.

(9) *Congressional Record*, June 26, 1961, pp. 10413-4 (daily), p. 11218 (bound)

(10) *The New York Times*, April 4, 1963, pp. 1, 5

(11) *The New York Times*, November 22, 1963, pp. 1, 23

(12) *Life*, December 13, 1963, pp. 87A-110

(13) "The Oppenheimer Security Case of 1954," by U. S. Representative Craig Hosmer (Rep., Calif.), including findings of AEC, *Congressional Record* (daily), July 11, 1963, pp. A4346-7

(14) "Spotlight Of Probers Is On Rusk," by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, *The San Diego Union*, October 20, 1963, p. c2

(15) UPI dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, November 10, 1963, p. 22A.

(16) AP dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News*, November 19, 1963, Section 1, p. 3

(17) "McLeod Report," by David Barnett of North American Newspaper Alliance, *The Dallas Morning News*, February 4, 1964, Section 1, p. 6

(18) *Washington Post* article by Dan Kurzman, *The Los Angeles Times*, July 12, 1962, part 1, p. 30

(19) AP dispatch from Santiago, *The Dallas Times Herald*, March 17, 1964, p. 1A

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

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VOLUME IX, Number 1 February 11, 1966

THE STRANGE CASE OF "COL. GOLENIEWSKI"

On January 5, 1966 the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee made public Part #10 of "State Department Security 1963-65," containing the testimony of John R. Norpel, Jr. who had been with the F.B.I. and State Department Security Section. In it is mentioned the name of Michal Goleniewski. Much has been written about the mysterious Col. Goleniewski who had been in Polish Intelligence at a high level and who supplied valuable information to the Western Free World on the operations of communist intelligence agents from which sensational spy cases resulted.

Very little has been written about the man known as Col. Goleniewski personally, his true identity, operations and motivations. We wish to present such information in this strange case.

It has been generally accepted as historical fact that Czar Nicholas and the Russian royal family were murdered by Bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg, Siberia, on July 16, 1918. Investigations made thereafter supposedly confirmed the execution, but much of the information came from questionable sources. Through false claims made by pretenders the world came to accept the stories of the murders as accurate.

Evidence exists to prove that the individual known as Michal Goleniewski is Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff, born at Peterhof, Russia, August 12, 1904, the son of Czar Nicholas II. Confidential records of the CIA would confirm this if made public. To prove that he is actually the Tsarevich and Grand Duke, two things are necessary--first to show that the alleged assassinations never took place and then to establish his identity.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS IN 1918 -

The N.Y. "Times" of December 19, 1918, on page 3, column 2, in an Associated Press dispatch from Warsaw, Poland, stated: "The mother of former Emperor Nicholas of Russia, who living near Livadia in the Crimea has been receiving letters every ten days purported to come from the former ruler, according to Polish officers who have arrived here from Sebastopol."

The N.Y. "Times" on Dec. 28, 1918, page 4, column 5, stated, "Says Czar And Family Are In Neutral Land--Nephew of Skoropadski Asserts Their Whereabouts Is Known To Allied Government - Warsaw, Dec. 21. (Associated Press)--'There is no doubt that the Czar and his entire family are alive. I am positive of this,' was the declaration made to the correspondent today by Michael de Tehlhatchef, a nephew of General Skoropadski, who has just escaped from the Ukraine after a recent trip to Petrograd, Dyinsk, Vilna, and Rovno.

"'I cannot reveal where the Czar is because he does not wish it,' he added. 'He does not care to be bothered and he wants to be left alone.

"'His whereabouts is known to allied government. It is in a neutral country. Accounts of his murder at Ekaterinburg were manufactured by Trotsky and Lenine for propaganda purposes.'"

HOW IT HAPPENED -

The N.Y. "Times" on January 9, 1919, page 3, column 1, stated, "Again Report Czar To Be Still Alive--Grand Duke Cyril Given As Authority For Story That Officer Was Shot Instead--His Family Also Living--News Said To Have Been Conveyed In Letter From Ex-Autocrat's Daughter Tatania."

On March 16, 1919 the N.Y. "Times" ran a story on page 10, column 2--"Believes Czar Lives--Russian Prince Thinks Royal Family Is Hidden in Northern Russia--Rome, March 14 - According to an interview with Stefania Turr, a daughter of a noted Hungarian General, printed today in the Giornale d'Italia, the belief still exists that Emperor Nicholas and his wife, as well as some of the Russian Grand Dukes, were not put to death by the Bolsheviki.

"The interview quotes a conversation between Miss Turr and Prince Obolensky, former Captain of the Russian Imperial Guard, in which the Prince expressed his firm belief that the Russian royal family is still alive. He is reported to have refused to give any details as to the basis for his belief, except that the former Emperor and Empress were perhaps, hidden in northern Russia."

THE STRANGE CASE OF "COL. GOLENIEWSKI" (cont.)

The "North American" of l ladelphia, Pa., lated July 21, 1918, quoting from Bolshevik wireless dispatches, stated, "Shooting Of Ex-Czar By Order Of Soviet Council Confirmed--Execution Followed Discovery Of Plot To Rescue Him--Wife And Son, Former Heir Apparent, Are Taken To Places Of Safety." As we have read in the N.Y. "Times" article, an officer was reported shot in place of the Czar; so that would make the whole family safe.

Czar Nicholas was in correspondence with Kaiser Wilhelm after his alleged death, copies of the correspondence being in the possession of a committee checking on the case. The handwriting is reported as being authentic.

THE ALEKSEI STORY -

After being rescued, the Czar and his family settled in Poland as did many other Russians. There the Czar was known as Raymund Turgnski. His identification papers in Poland were prepared through the aid of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, who had Col. Alexander Pryston and Col. Waclaw Szalewicz prepare them. In 1924, for security reasons, the Czar changed his name to Michal Goleniewski. Young Aleksei went with his family to the Don Basin, central Crimea, Constantinople, Vienna and finally to Warsaw, Poland.

His mother, Empress Alexandra, died of a heart attack in Warsaw, Poland, in 1924. His father died in 1952 at the age of 84 in a village near Posen in Poland. The Grand Duchesses Olga, Maria and Anastasia are still living. Aleksei suffered from malaria which he contracted in Siberia and from hemophilia. From 1918 to 1928, while living in Poland, he was sick much of the time.

In 1930 Aleksei was taken into the Imperial All Russians Anti-Bolsheviks Underground which had been established by his father and from then on worked continuously as a secret underground member of this anti-communist force. In 1944 he was poisoned and almost died. This prevented planned family move to Portugal. In 1945 the Red Army moved in and sealed the borders. Aleksei entered the Polish Army in 1945 as part of his anti-communist work and in 1948 was assigned to Polish Army Counter Intelligence.

He held posts in the technical and scientific branches and also in the analysis and inspection sections of Polish Army Counter Intelligence. From 1953 to 1956 he held positions as Deputy Chief and Vice Director of these counter intelligence branches, and by February 8, 1957 he headed a branch of military intelligence where 5 staff officers were employed. He had access to a tremendous amount of intelligence information which included data on the operations of Soviet and satellite intelligence networks and agents, as well as their programs, methods of operation and traitors in the Western World who worked with them.

In 1917 Emperor Nicholas II had established by a secret ukase, #22-1917, signed at Tobolsk, what was termed "The Obligations of the Russian Orthodox Christians to Fight in the Underground the Bolsheviks Anti-Christ." Another secret ukase was entitled "The Russian Orthodox Church in the Underground." Aleksei received the protection of this underground in Poland.

Having reached a high position and having accumulated much intelligence data, Aleksei made contact with the West. From April 1958 until December 1960 he voluntarily served the United States at great personal danger. He personally prepared 160 pages of typewritten secret reports and sent them through to the West. He also sent over 5,000 pages of top secret documents on microfilm having to do with Soviet-satellite espionage, Polish and East German intelligence services and agents in Western Europe and the U.S. Army--military, economic, political, intelligence and counter-intelligence matters regarding the Soviet block. He also sent over 800 pages of Soviet and Polish intelligence reports which showed the results of their intelligence operations in the Free World, 80% of which were found to have come from secret Free World sources.

As a result of a particular discovery by the KGB Aleksei and his wife were forced to flee to the West in January 1961. On January 12, 1961 they arrived in the United States on a Military Air Transport plane, accompanied by Homer E. Roman of the CIA. From this date until December 14, 1963 (almost three full years) Aleksei was briefing U.S. authorities on the reports and microfilms already sent through. He also brought with him complete data on 240 persons, their names, identifications, assignments, locations and operations. These individuals were intelligence agents of the industrial, scientific and technical bureau of the Polish Secret Service and were located in Western Europe and the United States.

Aleksei also worked with U.S. Intelligence authorities here on over 2,000 cases of new matters involving agents of Polish Military Intelligence, East German Secret Service, the KGB-GRU, etc. He detailed for U.S. authorities many secret items regarding Soviet army mobil-

zation, location, structure, 'itical and other plans having to do with their o, rations throughout Eastern Europe and the satellite countries.

His disclosures included naming spies and agents throughout Western Europe and in U.S. Government Departments and Agencies. Information supplied by Aleksei was of great importance to the United States and the Free World and resulted in the breaking up of spy rings in several countries and the arrest and conviction of a number of communist intelligence officials and agents.

SOME DOCUMENTED CASES -

The illegal resident of the Soviet GRU in England, Soviet Col. Melody alias Gordon Lonsdale, and his four agents Houghton, Lee, and Peter and Helen Kroger alias Cohen, were uncovered through Aleksei's information. From this case developed, through Houghton, the case of KGB opted) agent Vassal of British Naval Intelligence.

From Aleksei's information was developed the case of Col. Beer alias Bieber who was the military adviser to the Israel government. Also was developed the case of Col. Wennerstrom of Sweden who was actually a KGB General. He had been in the United States for five years as a spy undetected.)

Aleksei's information caused the unmasking of hundreds of White Russian nationalists who had been supporting the West but who were enforced into involuntary service for the KGB. Another case was that of George Blake, a very high British intelligence official connected with MI-6 in London. Through Blake the U.S. CIA lost 1,200 intelligence cases in the anti-Soviet sector due to his being in on high level access to secret information.

Aleksei's information resulted in uncovering Felfe, Clemenz, Fuhrmann and others in West German intelligence who were actually working under KGB orders and who for ten years threatened the security of England, West Germany and the United States. Their activities neutralized the activities of the CIA in thousands of cases.

In Denmark the case of Blekinberg and in France the case of Bitonski resulted from Aleksei's exposures; as did details of KGB penetration which uncovered part of Aleksei's efforts in the East and fully uncovered Col. Oleg Penkovskiy in the Soviet Union in 1961. This is the same man whose experiences are detailed in the book, "The Penkovskiy Papers."

Aleksei exp d the supposedly anti-communist Polish Nationalists as having really been created, inspired and directed via the MGB by Stalin personally in 1948 to 1952. The CIA financed $1,180,000.00 of this organization's activities. This money was actually used to support MGB and KGB penetration into the CIA and other American intelligence groups. Over one thousand genuine Polish nationalists were entrapped and imprisoned. Among those jailed were an additional hundred members of the All Russian Nationalities Underground, all of whom had been fighting against the Stalin regime after World War II.

While still in Poland Aleksei transmitted full details of a Communist-Nazi underground movement created prior to 1944 by Martin Borman and other high Nazis who realized Germany was going to lose the war. It had started as Nazi but became an instrument of KGB and GRU. Aleksei gave details of officials of this group who included Martin Borman, Gestapo Chief Heinrich Muller and SS Chief Gottleib Berger, and stated that they are all still alive and working in this Nazi-Bolshevik underground movement.

ALEKSEI'S INFORMATION ACCURATE -

As to how accurate Aleksei's information was, there are the actual cases cited, plus statements made by U.S. officials in the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee Hearing, "State Department Security 1963-65." We find on page 624 where Chief Counsel Mr. Sourwine is questioning John R. Norpel who had been in the FBI and State Department Security:

"Mr. Sourwine. Do you know whether any information furnished to the U.S. Government--I will put it another way: do you know of any information ever furnished to the U.S. Government by Goleniewski which turned out to be untrue or inaccurate?

Mr. Norpel. I do not; no, sir.

Mr. Sourwine. Do you know whether the information which has been furnished by him has been checked out in all or in a substantial part?

Mr. Norpel. Substantial--

Mr. Sourwine. I would have to make that with respect to the portion of it that you know about.

Mr. Norpel. Yes, sir; it was checked out.

Mr. Sourwine. And it proved true in every case?

Mr. Norpel. Every case that I am aware of."

Over one hundred people in U.S. Government, in the FBI, CIA, State Department, etc. know either all or part of the Goleniewski story, and most of these know his true identity.

What is involved here is more than just the identification of the legal heir to the throne of Russia. A sum of some four hundred million dollars held in Western banks would belong to Aleksei upon proper identification. He has stated the money would be used for the most part in combatting the International Communist Conspiracy and freeing the one billion people held in the most tyrannical rule the world has ever known. Once his identity were established he would rally to the anti-communist cause millions of people who would take new hope and start liberation movements and intensified underground resistance. He would definitely be the focal point of the anti-communist cause. This could be the reason that, although proof enough to satisfy even the most skeptical person exists, those who are in possession of the documents remain silent.

PROOF OF IDENTITY -

The Washington "Daily News" of January 19, 1965, published a United Press International dispatch which stated, "A former Central Intelligence Agency official challenged the agency today to disclose evidence that a Polish spy who defected to the West in 1960 is actually the son of the last Russian Czar.

"Herman Kimsey, who was chief of analysis and research for CIA and more recently was assistant chief of security for the Republican National Committee, said the agency has made exhaustive tests to establish the true identity of Col. Michael Goleniewski.

"He said he is convinced the tests proved the mysterious Pole is Grand Duke Alexei, only son of Czar Nicholas II. . . ."

"'I do not know why the CIA has withheld the necessary proof of identity from a person who has done so much for this country and who only wishes to live under his own name and claim what is rightfully his ' Mr. Kimsey said . . ."

"During the months of 1961 when Col. Goleniewski's antecedents were under CIA scrutiny with the aid of information from British intelligence, Mr. Kimsey was head of CIA's research section. . . ."

"Mr. Kimsey said he had knowledge of comparisons of fingerprints, sole prints, and dental charts of Col. Goleniewski and the Czarevich.

"Dr. Alexander S. Wiener, co-discoverer of the RH-blood factor, ran blood tests on Col. Goleniewski and found he suffers from hemophilia, as did the Czarevich. Col. Goleniewski limps from a hemophiliac leg malformation. So did the Czar's son."

"On the December 23, 1964 CBS Television Network's afternoon program, 'To Tell The Truth,' Cleve Backster, Chairman of the Polygraph Research Committee of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation, 165 West 46th St., New York, N.Y. shocked thirteen million viewers by announcing that the Tsarevich Alexei Nicholaevich of Russia is alive and his identity has been verified by scientific evidence which includes fingerprint and dental comparisons. Because of their disappearance, history has inaccurately assumed that the last Russian Tsar and his family were massacred in 1918.

"Mr. Backster, who founded the polygraph section of the Central Intelligence Agency and trained the initial polygraph staff for the National Security Agency, was introduced to the TV show panel in several of his capacities including that of Chief Investigator on the reappearance of the Romanoffs, the Russian Imperial Family." (from an authorized release of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation, dated Dec. 23, 1964)

Cleve Backster has been a consultant to the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, French Surete, West German Army and the Japanese Police among many others. One might say he is an "expert.

To sum it up, there is evidence of Aleksei's identity consisting of fingerprints, sole prints, blood tests, dental comparisons, physiognomy comparisons, series of photographs, affidavits, investigation reports, intelligence information and more, all of which could be made available so that he might prove his identity and legally assume his rightful name. The anti-communist movements and the Free World would have much to gain in finances and morale by seeing that the truth in this case is made public. Members of Congress should be urged to demand that the CIA release the facts.

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Extra copies 50¢, 5 for $1.00, $10.00 per 100

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"Church and State Under Communism" --- fifty cents, 3 for $1.00 (large quantities - see booklet)

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Books by Frank A. Capell - "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe" ($2.00), "The Threat From Within" ($1.50), "Treason Is The Reason" ($3.00)
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THE HERALD OF FREEDOM
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is published every other Friday by The HERALD of FREEDOM, P.O. BOX 3, Zarephath, N.J. Subscription $10.00 per yr., $6.00 for 6 mos. Frank A. Capell, Ed. & Publisher, Tel. - 201, 469-2088, Office, Zarephath, N.J. Counsel & Legal Adviser, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, 100 West 42 Street, New York, N.Y.

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Entered as Second Class Matter at U.S. Post Office, Zarephath, N.J. 08890

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UNITEL STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUS :E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
February 16, 1966

MICHAL GOLENIEWSKI

On February 14, 1966, Michal Goleniewski, a former Colonel in the Polish Security Service who defected to the West in 1961, telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SA of the FBI), Washington, D. C., He referred to the recent appearance of an open letter from his wife in a Washington, D. C., newspaper and asked if FBI officials had taken or contemplated any action as a result. Goleniewski stated he expected a reply to it from FBI Headquarters and, if such a reply was not received, he would take further action. Goleniewski then proceeded to criticize "officials" generally in a vague and derogatory manner with reference to their competence.

Goleniewski claimed his wife had written the letters appearing in the newspaper but they were corrected and rewritten several times before transmittal.

Attached hereto are Xerox copies of the above which appeared in the February 10, 1966, issue of The Washington Daily News, a daily Washington, D. C. newspaper.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE 5-24-72

Q.—A friend sent me a 1965 news item from The Chicago Tribune which tells of Col. Michael Goleniewski, a Polish military intelligence defector, who claimed he was Czarevich Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff, crown prince of the last ruling czar of Russia. What ever happened to the colonel or the czarevich or whoever he is?

Robert Saimborski, Chicago

A.—Willard Edwards, the Tribune's long-time Washington correspondent, managed to trace Goleniewski to the following address: 125-10 Queens Blvd. and 82d Road, Box 2308, Kew Gardens, New York, N. Y., 11415. Edwards learned that Goleniewski will not respond to telephone calls or answer mail unless addressed as the czarevich. Back in 1961 he defected to the U. S. and gave information about Russia's secret intelligence branch, the KGB, and was credited with the downfall of important Red agents abroad. When he began his czarevich stance, American agents dropped him. He and the others who claimed to be heirs to the martyred royal Russian family are numerous. Most authorities are convinced that the family was wiped out by a firing squad in July, 1918, in Russia.

Q.—Two months ago, I purchased a $70 jacket on sale at Jerrems for $35. Later I received a bill for the coat for $44. I paid the bill and wrote the store twice about the discrepancy, but it ignored both letters. Can you get the store to straighten my bill out?

Harry Anderson, Chicago

A.—When we threatened to flunk the firm for bad arithmetic, the whiz kids in its accounting department quickly found the error and readjusted your bill. A check for $9 has been mailed to you.

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CONFIDENTIAL

April, 1974
TO BE CONTINUED.

INTELLIGENCE
REPORT of The Herald of Freedom

HENRY KISSINGER NAMED AS A SOVIET AGENT--

Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff, who operated under the cover name of Colonel Michal Goleniewski, has revealed with documentation the fact that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was, under a code name, a member of a secret unit of Communist intelligence.

The true identity of Aleksei as the heir to the All-Russian Imperial Throne is known to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and other countries. Nine years ago the Herald of Freedom published two issues containing documentation in support of his identity. Included in this documentation were numerous supporting statements from reliable sources. No one in government, of those who know his identity, has ever denied it.

On June 11, 1971 the New York Daily Mirror announced the exclusive publication of "REMINISCENCES AND OBSERVATIONS by H.I.H. Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff, the heir to All-Russian Imperial Throne, Tsarevich and Grand Duke of Russia, and head of Russian Imperial House." In introducing him as a columnist, the Daily Mirror stated: "Herman E. Kimsey, former Chief of Research & Analysis of the Headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, in an affidavit signed June 3, 1965, said, 'I am convinced, and I continue to be convinced, that the person referred to as Col. Goleniewski is in fact the Tsarevich and Grand Duke Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff of Russia, and son of Emperor Nicholai II of Russia.' " In his affidavit Mr. Kimsey stated that as a result of tests and the affirmative results thereof, he was completely satisfied as to the identification. He based this on fingerprint comparison to those of the Tsarevich taken during his visit in London in 1909 and later from other sources in possession of the British Government: sole prints comparisons with those of birth records and later medical records in the British Government's possession: dental chart records on file with the Late Dr. Kostrycki of Paris, France and formerly the dentist of the imperial family: anthropometrical tests: face print test comparisions: blood tests, medical records, handwriting tests, and recognition and confrontation with childhood friends and relatives.

Mr. Kimsey further stated in his affidavit that since the publication in the press of his full affidavit he had not been, either directly or indirectly, requested by the C.I.A. to refrain from publication of the above material although he offered to comply with any such request were it made, nor has the C.I.A. claimed any error on his part.

Aleksei had filed with the City Register of the City of New York important documents which established his identity. They were on microfilm, Reel #359, (page 1795 - 1937). The microfilm was illegally removed and the section dealing with Aleksei eliminated. Victor M. Rivera, City Register, confirmed in writing the criminal theft and referred it to the City's Department of Investigation. Fortunately, a duplicate microfilm was kept by the City Register in a safe place.

The highly respected British publication firm of Weidenfeld & Nicolson of London, England is soon to publish the full story of the life and memoirs of Aleksei, who under the cover name of Col. Michal Goleniewski, infiltrated Communist Intelligence in Poland. Having reached a high position, he made contact with the West and from April 1958 until December 1960 he voluntarily served the United States at great personal danger. He prepared 160 typewritten pages of secret reports and sent them through to the West. He also sent on microfilm over 5,000 pages of top secret documents concerning Soviet-satellite espionage, Polish and East German intelligence services and agents in Western Europe, and the U.S. Army—military, economic, political, intelligence and counter - intelligence matters regarding the Soviet bloc. Also supplied

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ENCLOSURE

[illegible] and Polish intelligence reports which showed the results of their intelligence operations in the Free World, 80% of which were found to have come from secret Free World sources.

As a result of a particular discovery by the K.G.B., Aleksei and his wife were forced to flee to the West in January 1961. On January 12, 1961 they arrived in the United States [illegible] a military air transport plane, accompanied by Homer E. Roman of the C.I.A. From this date until December 14, 1963 (almost three full years) Aleksei briefed U.S. authorities on the reports and microfilms already sent through. He also brought with him complete data on 240 persons (their names, identifications, assignments, locations and operations) who were intelligence agents of the industrial, scientific and technical bureau of the Polish Secret Service and were located in Western Europe and the United States.

Aleksei was responsible for uncovering a long list of K.G.B. (Soviet Intelligence) and G.R.U. (Military Intelligence) agents and officers, including Soviet Colonel Kolon Molody, alias Gordon Lonsdale, and his four agents, Henry Houghton, Ethel Gee, and Peter and Helen Kroger, alias Cohen. From this case developed, through Houghton, the case of K.G.B. agent John Vassal of British Naval Intelligence.

Aleksei also disclosed the case of Col. Israel Beer, alias Bieber, who was the military adviser to the Israeli Government, as well as the case of Colonel Stig Eric Wennerstrom of Sweden, who actually was a K.G.B. general. Another case was that of George Blake, a very high British Intelligence official connected with MI-6 in London. He also supplied the information which uncovered Heinz Felfe, Hans Clemens, Fuhrmann and others in West German Intelligence who were actually working under K.G.B. orders. In Denmark there was the case of Blekinberg and in France the case of Bitonski. Firmly entrenched K.G.B. and G.R.U. networks in many parts of the Free World were not only uncovered by Aleksei, but the individuals were arrested, tried, and convicted.

The recruitment of Henry Kissinger by Soviet Intelligence reportedly goes back to World War II. Through the underground and partisan operations in Poland the Soviets had organized and arranged various intelligence and counter-intelligence networks, part of which were reorganized after the end of World War II and continue to date.

A complex, which originated with the underground and partisans and which still exists, is known under the code name of ODRA and began its own established and controlled operations from Poland after World War II. ODRA in Poland was placed under the control of Soviet Intelligence General Zelaznikoff, who headed the directorate of the Soviet Army's north group in Lignica, Poland. Its principal purpose was the infiltration and penetration of military intelligence services in the West, especially those of the British and the U.S. Under the leadership of General Zelaznikoff, who was supervised from Moscow, the local chief was Colonel Kujun. Since ODRA operated from Poland, the only representative responsible to the Polish Communist Government was Col. Wozniesienski, who was also a Soviet officer.

In 1954 an important courier, a woman of Greek-Russian nationality, had been murdered under mysterious circumstances and important material, together with approximately $80,000 of intelligence funds, disappeared. Consquently, the chief of the group who worked with the murdered courier, Col. Kujun (code name Bayan), was ordered to Moscow for questioning. Anticipating possible liquidation, Col. Kujun shot and severely wounded himself, and was placed in a hospital of the G.Z.I. (Glowny Zarzad Informacji – Polish Intelligence). Col. Wozniesienski, chief of G.Z.I., personally conducted investigations and interrogated the wounded chief of ODRA, Col. Kujun, who eventually died in July of 1954. All of the information obtained by Col. Wozniesienski was documented personally in a special dossier. A short time thereafter, Col. Wozniesienski was himself arrested by order of the Polish Minister of Defense and Soviet Marshal Rokossowski. All of his official and personal papers were sealed and deposited in a safe by his deputy, Col. Skulbaszewski of the G.Z.I. (who was also a Soviet officer). Col. Wozniesienski was accused of crimes during the Stalin era, was transferred to Moscow and subsequently sentenced to 10 years in prison. In February 1956, in connection with Col. Wozniesienski's appeal trial and also with the activities of a special commission investigating the crimes of Beria and Stalin, the still-sealed safe of Col. Skulbaszewski was ordered to be opened in the presence of the K.G.B., and all papers and properties contained therein registered and a memorandum prepared.

Among the 1500 pages of documents were 20 hand-written pages in the Russian language by Col. Wozniesienski concerning the interrogation of Col. Kujun. Wozniesienski had a list of the names and code names and short data on the principal agents of ODRA. Under the code name of Baraban there was listed an individual referred to as Bosenhard, a member of the U.S. Military Intelligence headquartered in

[illegible] to West Germany. About the code name of "Bor" [illegible] was U.S. Sergeant (and later Captain) Kissinger, counter-intelligence interrogator of the U.S. Army, and instructor at the Military Intelligence School in Oberammergau, who was tied in with Bosenhard. The investigation memo indicated [illegible]t in 1954 Kissinger was in the United States at Harvard University and having contact with the C.I.A.

It was in 1961 and 1962 that Aleksei informed the Central Intelligence Agency about Kissinger who at that time appeared to be an unimportant Harvard professor but in 1973 he brought to the attention of both the British Security Service and American Intelligence the fact that Henry Kissinger, code name "Bor," was no longer "unimportant," having become the President's National Security Adviser. The information supplied concerning Henry Kissinger could be verified and confirmed by independent sources as there was no doubt he was in touch with Communist Intelligence during his military service in Germany. Since his phenomenal rise to power in the U.S. Government, Kissinger has been accompanied during his visits behind the Iron Curtain by staff officers of intelligence or counter-intelligence of the K.G.B., which raises the question as to whether he is still in the service of the K.G.B. Kissinger's appointment as U.S. Secretary of State in spite of clandestine connections with the K.G.B. endangers not only the national security of the United States but also that of its Western allies.

The accuracy of information supplied by Aleksei (Col. Goleniewski) was substantiated during the Senate Internal Security hearings entitled "State Department Security." The committee's chief counsel questioned a witness (John Norpel, Jr.) who had been with the F.B.I. and State Department Security. He was asked, "Do you know of any information ever furnished to the U.S. Government by Goleniewski which turned out to be untrue or inaccurate." The witness answered, "I do not. No sir," and also testified that the considerable information supplied by "Col. Goleniewski" had been checked out and proved to be true in every case.

The same hearing disclosed that Chief Security Evaluator Otto Otepka was not permitted to handle the Goleniewski disclosures. It is believed this was because he would have taken action against the Americans involved in espionage and security violations in our Warsaw Embassy, uncovered as a result of "Col. Goleniewski's" information.

House Resolution 5507, 88th Congress, 1st session, referring to Aleksei uncer his cover name of "Col. Goleniewski," contains the following: "Has collaborated with the government in an outstanding manner and under circumstances which have involved grave personal risk. He continues to make major contributions to the national security of the United States. His primary motivation in offering to work with the government has been and remains his desire to counter the menace of Soviet Communism."

Henry Kissinger was born in Fuerth, Germany on May 27, 1923. He arrived in the U.S. on September 5, 1938 and was naturalized while in the military service by the U.S. District Court of Spartenburg, S.C. on June 25, 1943. After attending high school in New York, Kissinger worked as a shipping clerk until inducted into the army on February 26, 1943. He received his basic training at Camp Croft, S.C. and was enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Program at the University of North Carolina and Lafayette University. He served in Europe in Company "G," 335th Infantry Regiment, 84th Infantry Division as an investigator in the Counter-Intelligence Corps. He was discharged as a staff sergeant in 1946 to accept employment as a Department of the Army civilian instructor at the European Theater Intelligence School at Oberammergau, Germany, serving in this capacity for one year. Upon his return to the United States in 1947 Kissinger applied for a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps. He was appointed 2nd Lt. MI (ORC) on April 19, 1948, promoted to 1st Lt. MI (USAR) on May 11, 1951, and on November 15, 1955 was promoted to Captain. He completed annual tours of active duty from 15 to 90 days duration in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, U.S. Army Intelligence Center at Fort Holabird, Maryland. On March 6, 1959 in a letter addressed to the adjutant general, Kissinger indicated a desire to resign his commission because of other obligations and the conviction that he could be "of greater service in a high rank in case an emergency necessitates this step . . ."

In 1955 Kissinger was investigated by Military Intelligence because the publication Confluence, which he edited, was reportedly written from a pro-Communist point of view. Confluence was a quarterly published by the Harvard Summer School of Arts, Sciences and Education. It received financial assistance from the Ford Foundation, Richardson Foundation, and Far Eastern Foundation. Among its advisers were a number of individuals who, according to intelligence sources, had affiliations with Communist or Communist-front organizations.

Intelligence sources reported that during January and February of 1959 Kissinger visited the Federal Republic of Germany and U.S. Army installations in Europe. Arrangements for his trip were made through General Lyman Lemnitzer. In 1959 he was also a research secretary for a Council on Foreign Relations discussion group on political a strategic problems of deterrents. The oup included Frank Altschul, Robert Amor, William C. Foster, Roswell Gilpatrick, Hans Morgenthau, Dean Rusk, and James Perkins.

In 1961 Kissinger was a special consultant to President Kennedy on the Berlin Crisis. He was also a consultant to the Operations Research Office, the Operations Coordinating Board, the Weapons System Evaluation Group, Psychological Strategy Board, National Security Council, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He has been listed as a participant in Bilderberg and Pugwash Conferences.

One of Kissinger's closest associates on the staff of the National Security Council was Helmut Sonnenfeldt, now Counselor of the State Department. According to intelligence sources, Sonnenfeldt met and became closely associated with Henry Kissinger in Germany during the period when Kissinger was in contact with Soviet Intelligence. Through Kissinger, Sonnenfeldt was made a State Department Counselor in spite of his well publicized involvement in espionage and security violations.

Another close contact of Kissinger has been Daniel Ellsberg, whom the French financial weekly Valeurs Actuelles identified as a Soviet agent who was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Col. L. Fletcher Prouty, liaison officer for the C.I.A. for many years, identified Daniel Ellsberg as a C.I.A. agent. A little known fact about Ellsberg is that during the Kennedy Administration he participated in secret behind-the-scenes meetings in connection with the Cuban missile crisis.

Kissinger's recommendations for personnel have been as bad for the U.S. as his policy planning. When William O. Hall, former Director General of the Foreign Service, U.S. State Department, retired there was a sigh of relief in intelligence circles since Hall was a security risk who had been associated, friendly, and in contact with known Communists and Soviet espionage agents, including Alger Hiss, Harold Glasser and Virginius Frank Coe. The individual selected by Secretary Kissinger to be the new Director General was hardly an improvement. He is James Sutterlin, admitted homosexual and sex pervert who had already been declared a serious security risk by the State Department's own security office. In addition to security violations, he reportedly was compromised. Sutterlin, as Director General of the Foreign Service, has access to the most sensitive information involving our foreign policy and national security.

On Kissinger's recommendation, David Popper, a security risk, was selected to be the new U.S. Ambassador to anti-Communist Chile. Popper had entered the State Department through Alger Hiss, and was known to be a close contact of Frederick Vanderbilt Field and other important Communists and Soviet agents. Furthermore, Popper was reported to U.S. intelligence agencies as having been identified by a defector as a Soviet Intelligence operator. Louis Budenz, a former high ranking member of the Communist Party, USA, reported that top Communists had been informed that David Popper is "one of us" and should be treated accordingly.

Henry Kissinger has accomplished more for the Soviet Union than most of its top leaders. He brought about the so-called detente with the U.S.S.R. which resulted in our transferring important technology to the Russian Communists and extending a billion dollars worth of trade on credit. He was responsible for the sell-out of free China and for the detente with Communist China. One of Kissinger's greatest achievements on behalf of the Communists occurred on February 8, 1974 when he (together with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, another security risk) pledged the return of the Canal Zone to Panama.

The anticipated claim of the State Department that Henry Kissinger was investigated by the F.B.I. and as a result was given top security clearances is meaningless. This was the same claim made in the case of Alger Hiss who received the same type of F.B.I. investigation and was also given top secret security clearances.

If we take into consideration the fact that Henry Kissinger has been a Soviet agent since World War II and has managed to become one of the most influential men in America, if not the world, it becomes easier to understand why the Nixon Administration promotes policies which give aid, comfort and support to the world Communist Conspiracy.

* *

The Confidential Intelligence Report is a privately circulated publication of The Herald of Freedom, Box 3, Zarephath, N.J. 08890: Frank A. Capell, Editor and Publisher. The C.I.R. is an evaluation of information received from both private and official sources in the United States and abroad. Published monthly, the subscription rate is $10 per year; issues are sent via First Class Mail. Extra copies: 2 for $1, 12 for $5.

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Dear Sir!

I feel you should know of this vicious attack on our Secretary of State.

-Yours truly

Alexej Kornoff

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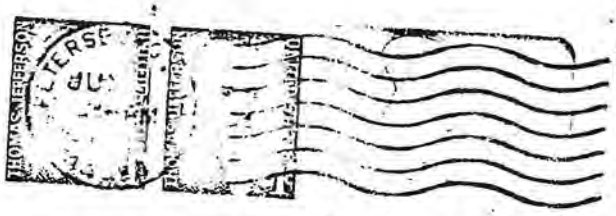

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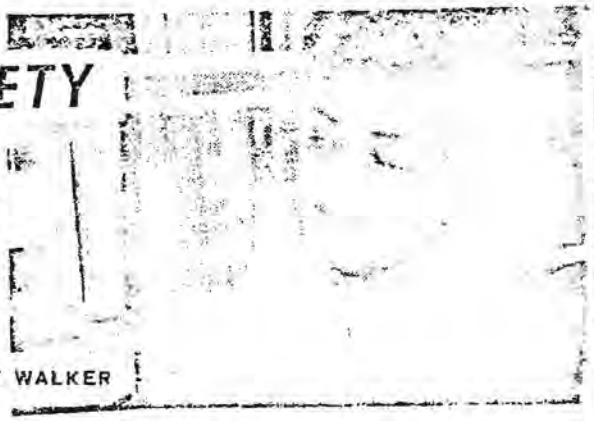

MARGARET WALKER

Those who rest uneasy in their beds are entitled, and the following on Heinz (now Henry) Kissinger entitles them even more. It is a sleep preventive better than No Doze pills. Its facts are from Frank Capell's Confidential Intelligence Report. April '74 (2 $1 from Herald of Freedom, Box 3, Zarapath, N.J. 08899) and Don Bell's May 10, '74 Closer-Up (10c from him at Box 2223, Palm Beach, Fla. 33480). Buy and pass around.

The gist of both is that Kissinger was identified by a Communist counterspy, Aleksei Romanoff (cover name Col. Goleniewski) as part of a secret Communist intelligence unit and using the code name "Bor." This reverts to WW II, when a Soviet-controlled spy complex, code name ODRA, operated in Poland to infiltrate Western Military Intelligence, especially in Britain and the U.S. This word got to the CIA when K. was a Harvard professor (1961-2). Nothing was done. Later in '61 his star rose with the swiftness of a meteor. Not only was he special consultant to Pres. Kennedy on the Berlin Crisis but had SIX other government jobs as consultant in spots demanding the utmost in loyalty to America.

In 1955 Military Intelligence investigated K. because the publication he edited reportedly had a pro red viewpoint: **Confluence**, published by Harvard's Summer School and enriched by the richer than - Midas Ford Foundation, which has spent billions enriching radical groups. Confluence's advisors, said intelligence sources, had affiliated themselves with Communist or Com. Front organizations.

By 1973 K. was the Pres.'s chief National Security Advisor, so the facts on him were given the FBI and a replay to the CIA. Shortly he found time to attend a Bilderberger meeting, a group of internationalists so super-secret it is not known for certain what they are up to, but Phyllis Schlafly called her book about them **The Grave Diggers**, which gives you a rough idea, and a Pugwash Conference, those chummy house par-

The Washington Post ___
Washington Star-News ___
Daily News (New York) ___
The New York Times ___
The Wall Street Journal ___
The National Observer ___
The Los Angeles Times ___
Farm + Dairy pp. 31+ 37
Salem, Ohio
Date Thursday 5/30/74

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ENCLOSURE ~~ENCLOSURE~~

tions periodically hosted by multi-millionaire red-lover Cyrus Eaton and attended by many Soviets.

Significant facts are revealed in the color (shocking pink to red) of K.'s now and then associates: Daniel Ellsberg, identified as a communist agent by the French financial weekly, Valeurs; Wilfred Burchett, a red agent ordered from his country, Australia, for subversive goings on; and others, and his appointments to very strategic and influential jobs since becoming Sec. of State.

Take Helmut Sonnenfeldt: One of K.'s closest associates on the National Security Council, NOW head of trade with Communists! This buddyship began while K. was reportedly in contact with Soviet Intelligence, and AFTER Sonnenfeldt, as a State Dept. official, was investigated for espionage. During Eisenhower's administration Sonnenfeldt was TWICE investigated by the FBI, and reportedly gave secrets to a foreign power. THREE Foreign Service Officers TESTIFIED UNDER OATH Sonnenfeldt gave secrets to foreign agents, compromised U.S. codes, and that security officers STRONGLY recommended his prosecution under espionage statutes. How did K. leap over this wall? A cinch! He had the Office of Security give Sonnenfeldt's security files to Jesse MacKnight BEFORE its evaluation by the Foreign Service Board and MacKnight "cleared" Sonnenfeldt. Who is MacKnight? The boy who moved Soviet spy Judith Coplin from New York to Washington and gave her access to FBI reports she stole for Russia. Repeatedly named as a serious security risk and contact of Soviet Intelligence he has been reporting to our security agencies as a Soviet Intelligence Operative.

As National Security Council Director K. arranged the appointment of Wm. Hall as Director General of our Foreign Service. State Dept. security reported Hall had been a close associate and contact of known Communists and Soviet agents, particularly Harold Glasser, Alger Hiss and Frank Coe, all publicly exposed as Grade A No. 1 red spies busily doing us in. In 1956 the Sec. of State was formally notified that State Dept. security regarded Hall as a serious security risk. No action was taken re this bad apple. K., arranger par excellence, arranged for Hall to become Director General of the entire U.S. Foreign Service! In 1972 flak flew again and more of it. Hall retired (on pension) and K. chose James Sutterlin to replace him, which was like choosing a rattler to fill in for a cobra. Sutterlin, while assigned in Germany, was known as a notorious pervert and reported to have had a homosexual "affair" with Edward Kelley, who was later the security officer in our Warsaw Embassy during those lurid Sex and Spy Scandals when U.S. codes were compromised and American diplomatic personnel wildly operated as Soviet agents. K., Sutterlin and Sonnenfeldt authored the 1971 German Accords.

FARM & DAIRY 31
Salem, Ohio
Thursday, May 30, 1974

Another lulu appointed on K.'s recommendation was Boris Klosson as top-ranking political intelligence officer on our SALT team.

(Continued on Page 37)

Variety Fare

(Continued from Page 31)

Klosson had the brass to give as reference one being investigated for pro-Soviet activities. His security report reveals his current name was in the contact book of a Soviet agent on her arrival in the U.S. In July '61 Klosson made it possible for Kennedy's killer, Lee Harvey Oswald and his Communist bride to enter the U.S. His signed statement indicated Oswald was fed up with Russia, thus should be allowed in. At this time the CIA and our Embassy KNEW Oswald had been in the KGB's pay more than 1-1/2 years, his wife not only affiliated with KGB but raised by an uncle who was a KGB Colonel. Klosson stopped an anti-communist Foreign Service Officer from sending a report to the State Dept. on espionage capers of the KGB. Kissinger had access to all this data when he put Klosson on our SALT team.

Kissinger recently appointed David Popper U.S. Ambassador to Chile. Judging from his history, Popper should be popping Allende back in power any day now. He joined the State Dept. on Alger Hiss' recommendation, formerly was at the Foreign Policy Assoc. as top aid to Russian-born Vera Micheles Dean, she of the long communist front record. He was affiliated with the Institute of Pacific Relations, officially cited as "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence," and a member of the editorial board of AMERASIA magazine, a Soviet spy ring center. Former high-up Communist Louis Budenz testified top U.S. reds were warned "Popper is one of us" and to be treated accordingly (Translation: Security clearance, top security job).

Soviet Union (cited Communist and

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Ramparts

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 3 OCTOBER 1967

An Open Letter

TO: Hon. Ramsey Clark, U.S. Attorney General, Washington, D.C.

International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Sirs:

Referring to my statement published by the New York Times on July 27, 1967 (p. 32, re: Instrument No. 116708 City Reg. Office, Queens County, New York), I am compelled to make the following announcement:

1. Since January 1961, my wife and I have lived in the United States by right of political asylum granted to us in the name of the United States Department of Justice on January 4, 1961, for reason of my voluntary support of the national security of the United States and its Western allies. Prior to our arrival in the United States, governmental help, support and protection was promised to us in the name of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI. Because of our departure, nine of our relatives found themselves in a very difficult situation, they were evacuated during January 1961 by representatives of the U.S. government.

During the past few years we (my wife, myself, and our American-born daughter) have found ourselves in most difficult circumstances, due to arbitrary and dishonest decisions of some CIA officials. I was thus forced in 1963 to write the then U.S. Attorney General, Mr. R. F. Kennedy, who answered in response to my complaint via his office on August 14, 1963: "The Attorney General has asked me to reply to your letter . . . The Attorney General has been informed by representatives of the CIA of the pertinent aspects of your case and has expressed appreciation for the opportunity to become fully acquainted with it. The Attorney General has expressed a strong interest in having it settled in a manner equitable to you and the U.S. government. This office has asked the CIA, as the executive agency of the U.S. government responsible for this case, to contact you regarding it. It is the Attorney General's hope that this arrangement will be satisfactory . . ."

2. Since 1961, authorized representatives of the CIA—especially Dulles, Angleton, Helms and Osborne—have never de facto realized the promises of the U.S. Department of Justice. Even disregarded to date have been our most limited rights, provided in a United States employment contract (as a consultant to the U.S. government) entered into by the U.S. government on October 7, 1963, and represented by the CIA, which broke said contract without any lawful reason on January 10, 1964, and is at present approximately $50,000 in arrears with my salary payment, plus a balance of approximately $100,000 reimbursement for loss of property and rights which my wife and I were obliged to leave in Berlin and Poland respectively. Said U.S. contract, ratified by me as Colonel Michael M. Golenievski (H.R. 5507), contains no reference to my real identity and my rights of approximately $500,500,000 (in gold) (Legal Notices, New York Herald Tribune, November 16-22, 1965). In setting forth in detail the circumstances surrounding our stay in the United States and the events ensuing therefrom, I refer to my wife's and my petitions and statements published by: the New York Herald Tribune, January 27, 1966; the Washington Daily News, February 10 and June 16, 1966; the New York Times, November 3 and December 9, 1966 and July 27, 1967.

3. With regard to aforementioned poor and inhuman status under which the CIA is forcing us to live, demand is herewith made for the entire sum due—approximately $150,000—immediately. Said demand, including necessary supporting documents, was included in my complaint (July 27, 1967, reg. no. 15388) to the Hon. Ramsey Clark, U.S. Attorney General, Washington, D.C.

With regard to my open letter to the Director of the CIA (Washington Daily News, June 16, 1966) the officials of the CIA—S. Kuhn, G. Newton, W. Mahder and Chief of Security H. Osborne—have, in order to stall for time, made phony promises or unacceptable propositions. For these and other reasons, I must state herewith that I do not wish any further relations with officials of the CIA. I wish to emphasize that I neither tried to get in touch with the CIA prior to my arrival in the U.S. nor after the right of political asylum was granted.

4. The CIA is exclusively responsible for the fact that since December 1966, I am no longer able to pay the monthly rent for my apartment arranged by the CIA. The Chief of Security of the CIA found it necessary to pay said apartment rent (for December 1966-July 1967) as a small payment on account of my claims. I would never have needed such "help" if the CIA had settled my requests in a proper way. The CIA is paying my rent from my own money, which the U.S. government conceded to us and which is only deposited by the CIA.

5. The U.S. employment contract of October 7, 1963, provided, among other things, that in the event of cancellation served by the government (which never legally took place), the government expressed its willingness to provide aid and advice to assist me in obtaining non-governmental employment in the United States. These governmental promises were never fulfilled. Despite all my efforts (limited for health reasons by a hereditary blood disease and my age, and the entire situation) certain CIA officials have kept me away from any earnings for the past three years.

6. Despite my statement of December 9, 1966, in the New York Times with regard to a self-appointed book by an individual named Guy Richards regarding my person and my activities and containing criminal libel against me and also against certain U.S. representatives and/or agencies, no legal action against this individual was taken on the part of the CIA (or other federal agencies).

7. I discharged my representative, R. Speller (President of Robert Speller and Sons, Publ., Inc., 10 E. 23rd St., New York 10010). Such discharge has been effected by my letter dated September 7, 1965 (reg. no. 182617), and via legal notice in the New York Herald Tribune (November 16-22, 1965). Since said individual is still trying to represent me, disregarding my interventions by competent U.S. agencies, I urge that I am not responsible for such misrepresentation in any case.

8. I have been deprived of necessary and expensive medical help. Even the health insurance promised by the U.S. employment contract was never arranged by the CIA. I have been deprived of any possibilities to express my opinions through the free press and other news media in the United States, facing baseless charges and libeling by certain newspapers and publications. I deny the charges that I am the creation of the U.S. Secret Service (Krasnaya Zwezda, UPI 1965 et al), or a creation of the Jewish community (Vladimirskiy Vistnik, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1965 et al) or an invention of the CIA (Komsomolskaya Pravda, UPI, New York Times, 1966 et al).

9. Despite my complaints, directed to the U.S. Postmaster General on March 7, 1967, and also referred to U.S. Senators E. Long and W. Benner, our mail was and is in many cases opened and intercepted. It is advisable to direct all letters to our address by certified or registered mail.

These circumstances, serving the interest of some foreign agents and private persons who are interested in my Russian Imperial inheritance, have reached a point of national, religious, political and personal persecution, and of malicious imprisonment; my wife and little daughter are also victims of said persecution. Since Lenin, Trotzki and Sverdlov found no reason and no courage in 1918 to murder the Russian Imperial Family, and they escaped in July 1918 from Siberia into exile and the underground, it seems that some officials of the CIA are authorized to keep me and my family in conditions of a democratic SS isolation camp in the United States.

Protecting the interests of our American-born daughter Tatiana Alekseievna, an instrument, No. 116708, was recorded on July 12, 1967, at the City Reg. Office, Queens, New York, which presents our situation during the last years in a more detailed fashion, since there is not sufficient space in a letter of this kind to cover our complicated situation completely.

10. Since our admission into the United States on January 12, 1961, we have never had the assistance of an attorney referred by representatives of the U.S. government. I herewith wish to ask for an immediate appointment of an attorney-at-law for the legal protection of my wife and daughter. I am interested in honest attorneys, different from those whom I unfortunately had to meet in New York. Propositions can be directed by registered mail to my address.

11. All comparison material and identification reports regarding verification of my identity conducted by the CIA with the aid of the British Secret Service with my cooperation in 1961, are exclusively my private possession and have as such no reference to the national security of the United States. The verification of my identity has been announced by authorized and knowledgeable persons: Manchester N. H. Union Leader, December 19, 1964 et al; UPI, New York Journal American, the Washington News, January 19, 1965 et al, Washington Daily News, June 16 and September 2, 1966. The text of an affidavit of former Chief of Research and Analysis of Headquarters of the CIA, Mr. Herman E. Kimsey of June 3, 1965, and his confirmation letter of May 26, 1966, is as follows:

** in gold (corr.)

NOTE: This ADVERTISEMENT had been published in the RAMPARTS MAGAZINE, despite its questionable political viewpoints, because said MAGAZINE was officially admitted through SUBSCRIPTION & NEWS-STANDS in the so-called SOVIET UNION. After more than 10,000 COPIES have been circulated in S.U., approximately 100, ALL-RUSSIANS, being maliciously imprisoned by the SOVIETS for their interest in m[illegible] known as "IMPERIALISTIC CREATION" residing in luxurious palace in NYC, under maximum security and support, had been released from jails short time after the appearance of these issue.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

Alexsei Nicholaevich Romanoff

June 1, 1967

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) ss.:

HERMAN KIMSEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I reside at the Vivian Hotel, 1723 "G" Street, Washington, D.C.

2. I have personally read a number of times and am familiar with a certain article which appeared in the "New York Journal American" on Tuesday, January 19, 1965, the main headline of which reads, "CIA Challenged to Bare Data on Czarevich Case", a copy of which is attached hereto and indicated by me.

3. Every statement attributed to me in that article is correctly attributed and the quotation of my statement in that article is correctly quoted as such. No implications are to be drawn beyond the exact text of the article.

4. I was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency in the following capacities for the respective dates indicated:

Chief, Research & Analysis, 1951-1952
Analyst, Research & Analysis, 1951-1954

5. I terminated my relationship with the CIA on September 10, 1962.

6. As stated in the article referred to, I am convinced the ter[illegible] proved the individual known as Col. Golenievski is the Tsarevich and Grand Duke Alekseo Nikolaevich of Russia, the son of Emperor Nicholas II. The tests and the affirmative results thereof were as follows according to subject individual:

A. Fingerprint comparisons with those of the Tsarevich taken during his visit in London in 1909 and later from other sources in possession of British Government.

B. Sole genius comparisons with those of birth records and later medical records in possession of British Government, German Government and Synod of Russian Orthodox Church in New York City.

C. Dental charts comparisons with those on file with the late Dr. Kostritzki of Paris, France and formerly the Dentist of the Russian Imperial Family.

D. Anthropometrical test compared with material from visitor and other relatives.

E. Face Print test comparison with photos taken in childhood, and parents and grandparents.

F. Blood tests compared with previous medical records and those of family.

G. Medical record compared for purpose of checking scars and marks with special attention to legs.

H. Handwriting compared with childhood writing.

I. Recognition by confrontation with childhood friends, relatives, etc.

7. In addition to the above CIA tests, there were the following tests, with which I am personally familiar, made by the Academy of Scientific Interrogation in New York:

A. Comparisons of portrait photos of Russian Imperial Family with that of subject by famous portrait artist Hall Hair with affirmative results, specifically, the Imperial Family photograph taken in 1912.

B. Confrontation and mutual recognition with Sister Anastasia Nicholaevna, Grand Duchess of Russia (Grete Eugenie Smith) whose identity has been validated by polygraph, personal documents, and intensive investigation in United States and Europe.

C. Research in New York Public Library reference to the alleged execution of the Imperial Family.

D. Detailed and intensive investigation and the examination of documents, photographs, and special preparation of subject as well as extended interrogation.

E. Private intelligence sources and materials who have personal knowledge of subject and his background.

8. So far as I know, there have been no contrary factual indications or questions to the general thesis of the article referred to nor to any of the detail therein. Since the publication of that article, I have not directly or indirectly been requested by the CIA to refrain from pursuing the thesis of that article although I intend to comply with any such request were it made, nor has there been any threat made by the CIA of any arrest with respect to any of the factual matters therein stated as attributed to me, or a quotation from me, or otherwise.

9. There is nothing in my prior arrangement with the Central Intelligence Agency or any of its officials and employees which would in any way inhibit me from making the foregoing statements or any statements with respect to this subject matter. I have been, and continue to be, at complete liberty with respect thereto.

10. As stated in the article referred to, I was convinced, and I continue to be convinced, that the person referred to as Col. Golenievski and in whose presence I am signing this affidavit is in fact the Tsarevich and Grand Duke Alekseo Nikolaevich Romanoff of Russia, the son of Emperor Nicholas II of Russia.

Herman E. Kimsey

HERMAN KIMSEY

I have your recent inquiry asking for confirmation of my affidavit of June 1, 1967 and my previous statements made in the Czarevich Case(s).

This letter will serve to confirm my affidavit and previous statements widely circulated in the press via the United Press International news service and published in the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, the New York Journal American and other newspapers on January 19, 1965.

You further ask for information regarding my knowledge of the present status of my investigation in this case. In reply I can state that much additional evidence is being revealed and confirmed as late as May 9, 1966, while not a single objection or contradiction has been registered, observed or received from any official sources or otherwise within my operational scope, therefore all of my previous statements in this case have been and are now confirmed in no uncertain terms.

Respectfully yours,

Herman E. Kimsey

12. The contents of this affidavit regarding verification of my identity were confirmed by Mr. Cleve Backster, Chairman of the Research Committee of the Academy of Scientific Interrogation, New York City, on December 19, 1964 and, prior to this, by Hon. Michael A. Feighan, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationalities of the U.S. Congress, in my apartment on June 5, 1964 (see Legal Notices, New York Herald Tribune, July 7, 1964), as well as by certain other knowledgeable persons. Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, July 4, 1967, and the announcement of the CIA (New York Times, July 22, 1967), demand is herewith made for immediate release to my disposition of all identification reports and their affirmative results regarding verification of my identity, as promised by the authorized representatives of the CIA in 1965 and as requested by me in my open letter to the Director of the CIA (Washington Daily News, June 16, 1966).

The following copy of a letter of the ACAS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is one example of efforts on the part of honest Americans to help me and my family:

Anti-Communist Action Society

March 29, 1964

President Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On January 17, 1961, after being heroically served the western powers for more than two years, R.I.S., Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff (known in exile as Michael Golenievski) issued to the United States in an effort to seek sanctuary from Communist attempts to pursue and capture him.

From an official position in the Polish Communist government, this man had, at the peril of his life, passed important documents to American authorities in Switzerland. His disclosures included roaming spies and agents throughout Western Europe and in U. S. Government Departments and Agencies. Information supplied by Alexei was of great importance to the United States and the Free World and resulted in the breaking up of spy rings in several countries and the arrest and conviction of a number of communist intelligence officials and agents.

There is not sufficient space in a letter of this kind, to cover completely the immense service rendered by Romanoff to the cause of freedom.

We take this opportunity to request of you, Mr. President, that you take a personal interest in the case of Alexei Romanoff. We beg you to secure for him the following:

1. Ask the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to issue to both Romanoff, and his wife, corrected registration cards bearing their true names.

2. Please request the CIA to release to Alexei Romanoff the materials which they are holding on his true identity. We ask that this include the evidence, substantiated by British Intelligence reports, which confirms that Romanoff is, in reality, the Tsarevich, son of Nicholas II.

3. We further ask that Alexei Romanoff be given police protection in appreciation for the very outstanding contribution that he has made to the cause of freedom.

As Americans we cannot believe that a President who has shown such concern for the victims of Communist aggression abroad, will fail to support this plea which we, the undersigned, make on behalf of this truly great man.

Very respectfully yours

Edward A. Nowak, Chairman
Anti-Communist Action Society
P.O. Box 1376, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105

(NOTE: THIS WAS SIGNED BY 78 SUPPORTING SIGNATURES)

Since the Central Intelligence Agency is placed directly under the National Security Council and is, therefore, immediately under the jurisdiction of the President of the United States, I wish to bring this open letter to the special attention of the President, Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson, referring to his proclamation of July 27, 1967, which in part states: "From its earliest day, our nation has been dedicated to justice, to equality and to order. We are a people committed to the rule of law, believing that it holds the greatest hope for human progress and well-being . . ." I would like to ask herewith that the President of the United States induce the settlement of the aforementioned matters which are of vital importance to my wife, our little daughter (who is a U.S. citizen) and myself.

The Heir to the All-Russian Imperial Throne,
Tsarevich and Grand Duke of Russia,
Head of the Russian Imperial House, etc.
and August Ataman etc. etc.

Alexsei Nicholaevich Romanoff

Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff
New York, August 5, 1967. Address:
Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff, P.O. Box 281,
Murray Hill Station, New York 10016.

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

September 22 1976

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The attached communication is sent for your consideration. Please investigate the statements contained therein and forward me the necessary information for reply, returning the enclosed correspondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

M. C.

DON H. CLAUSEN

2nd, California

DHC:e

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MAURICE P. CARLIN, M.D.
1120 MONTGOMERY DRIVE
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95405

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9-1-76

Rep. Don H. Clausen
2433 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Hon. Don Clausen

Enclosed is a copy of Double Eagle by Alexi Mell-Romanoff (Elliott)

I would very please look into this situation. I believe it is of utmost importance that the United States or well-to-the free world that Elliott's identity be established. The evidence to date seems to favor his being exactly who he says he is.

Bernard Ohlen

P.S. I will [redacted]

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ENCLOSURE

Best Copy
Available

DOUBLE EAGLE

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AUGUST 1976

Double Eagle versus SS Order Under Death's Head

DOUBLE EAGLE is a monthly bulletin devoted to the national independence and security of the United States and the survival of Christian civilization. It is edited and published by [illegible] heir to the All-Russian Imperial Throne, Tsarevich and Grand Duke Vladimir [illegible] Head of the Imperial House of Romanov.

ENCLOSURE 1

DOUBLE EAGLE

DOUBLE EAGLE is a monthly bulletin focusing on selected matters from the past and present. It is the only self-edited publication issued under the auspices of H.I.H. the heir to the All Russian Imperial Throne, Tsarevich and Duke Alekseï Nicholaevich Romanoff of Russia, the August Ataman and Head of the Russian Imperial House of Romanoff; also known under the cover-identity of Colonel "Michael M. Golenievski," renowned for his support of the national security of the United States and its western allies. This bulletin is published in conjunction with Business Certificate Number 699619 of April 11, 1975, Queens County, New York. Documentation concerning the Editor and Publisher, including legal evidence, has been duly recorded in the *City Register* of New York City, County of Queens, Instrument Number 116708, July 12, 1967, and Instrument Number 24577, October 24, 1969, duly announced by legal statements published in *the New York Times*, July 27, 1967 and November 4, 1969. Said instruments can be examined by all interested persons and/or authorities.

Contributions

Subscriptions

Your support is invited through contributions and subscriptions for [illegible] and friends in the United States and [illegible] seas. Subscription rates: $24 for one year, $15 for six months, single copies (including back issues) $[illegible]. [illegible] Mail overseas. [illegible] tect the interests of [illegible] tampering with the mail, [illegible] serial [illegible] certified [illegible] ian extra postage [illegible] rate. [illegible] Romanoff, [illegible] Murray Hill Station, New York, New York 10016.

[illegible]

COMPLAINT

(Page 3) The true story of U.S. Government betrayal of a loyal friend, and U.S. violation of the Right of Political Asylum and breaking of written agreements. Years of C.I.A. and British inspired and directed threats, intimidation and conspiracy against the Editor, his wife and little daughter outlined point by point. The shocking truth behind the myriad of falsifications and forgeries. A matter involving billions of dollars! Unmasked are the forces at work to keep the Editor in economic bondage and deprive him from his rightful Russian Imperial Inheritance.

On the Cover

(to the left): [illegible] Tsarevich and Grand [illegible] of Russia [illegible] Nicholaevich [illegible] Michael M. Golenievski, [illegible] and Publisher of [illegible].

[illegible] Office and Hitler [illegible] of [illegible] Czechoslovakia.

COMPLAINT

TO THE: President of the United States, The White House, Washington, D.C. (Certified Mail No. [illegible]); Chairman of the [illegible] Committee on [illegible] of the U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. (Certified Mail No. [illegible]), Gordon [illegible], FBI, and Chief of F.B.I. Field Office, New York City (Certified Mail No. [illegible]); United States Attorney of New York, New York City (Certified Mail No. [illegible]); [illegible] Court of New York, New York City (Certified Mail No. [illegible]); U.N. Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations, New York City (Certified Mail No. 267196).

1.) I, Aleksei Nicholaievich Rossnoff, and my wife, Irmgard (nee: Kampf, who arrived with me in the United States as my fiancee), are Political Refugees by Right of Political Asylum granted to us with regard to my voluntary service on behalf of the national security of the United States and its Western Allies during 1958-1960, i.e. prior to my arrival into this country. We arrived in the United States on January 12, 1961 by U.S.A.F. plane, accompanied by authorized representatives of the U.S. Government, after the Right of Political Asylum had been granted to us, in the name of the U.S. Department of State and the President of the United States, by U.S. representatives in U.S. offices in Berlin and in Frankfurt. Because of the grave personal safety risk involved in my activities on behalf of the United States, which were to continue after the arrival of my wife and myself in this country, the guaranteed to us Right of Political Asylum was accompanied by U.S. guarantees and assurances of personal safety and legal protection, as well as security of livelihood. We were assured of economic and social levels at least at par with those we were forced to leave behind the Iron Curtain for reasons connected with the national security of the U.S.A. Because of our departure from Europe, nine of our relatives found themselves in a very difficult situation, and they were evacuated from their residences during January 1961. Prior to my arrival in the United States from Poland I used the cover-identity of Michael M. Goleniewski and the cover name (during service travels outside of Poland) of "Roman Tarnowski." Following our arrival in this country, my wife and I - in accordance with a directive of the U.S. Government and for reasons of personal security (during 1961-1963) - used the cover names of "Irmgard M. Oldenburg" and "Franz R. Oldenburg" respectively. Since March 1962 we have been residents of the city of New York, county of Queens, and since 1965 have been renting and using, under our rightful names of Aleksei N. and Irmgard M. Romanoff, Post Office Box [illegible], Murray Hill Station, New York, New York 10016. In 1964 our daughter, Tatiana Aleksei[illegible] Romanoff was born in New York, and she has resided with us since then.

2.) [illegible] January 1961 [illegible] after my arrival in the U.S.A., I was a consultant of the United States Government, particularly the C.I.A., in matters of the national security of the United States and its Western Allies. As a result of my activities, in 1961, prior [illegible] was the Info Director of [illegible] Service [illegible] Chief of the F.B.I. [illegible] for my [illegible]

my wife the free exercise and enjoyment of rights and privledges secured to us by the United States Constitution, by the laws of the United States and by the Right of Political Asylum, and with regard to my service rendered at peril to my life on behalf of the United States, we could be granted extraordinary legal, security and economic protection of a kind unheard of by 99.9 percent of the American people.

In 1963 the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, echoing the conclusion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, duly informed the United States Congress, with regard to H.R. 5507 (under the security cover-identity of "Michael M. Goleniewski"), about my service on behalf of the national security of the United States and stated that "the contributions made to the security of the United States are rated by the U.S. Government as truly significant," and in reference to my person, concluded that "He has collaborated with the Government in an outstanding manner and under circumstances which have involved grave personal risk. He continues to make major contributions to the national security of the United States. His primary motivation in offering to work with the Government has been and remains his desire to counter the menace of Soviet Communism."

During the past 12 years I have, with regard to my services rendered to the national security of the United States and its Western Allies, received communications and/or letters and statements of appreciation from the British Security Service and some American patriotic organizations.

3.) For personal security reasons and for such reasons concerning my wife's and my relatives in the West and the East, it was agreed upon between myself and the U.S. Government that nothing would be publicized about my person and my activities in the United States without my advance knowledge and approval. Indeed, I was assured in 1961, in the name of the Director of the C.I.A., Allen Dulles, that the President of the United States had given the assurance that the aforesaid conditions of vital importance would be strictly respected by the U.S. Government. Said guarantee found, in part, its confirmation in the agreement between me and the U.S. Government, represented by the C.I.A., of October 7, 1963, on page 12, paragraph 16: "The Central Intelligence Agency, on its part, undertakes to appraise you in advance of publication of all information obtained expressly and solely from you and which is intended for public distribution and consumption. The Central Intelligence Agency, within the framework of this agreement and in the interest of the Central Intelligence Agency or the U.S. Government also has the right, with your knowledge and comment (or, in certain cases, with your help), to publish or otherwise make use of material originating solely and exclusively with you."

The C.I.A., however, as early as just a few months after the ratification of the agreement, in March 1964, by use of clandestine channels, deliberately and maliciously, as part of a cover up to the criminal conspiracy against myself, released information partly true and partly false. This information was published in a series of articles by an individual known as Guy Richards, assistant city editor of the now defunct *New York Journal American*. It was consequently re-published by many newspapers in the United States and promoted throughout various news agencies in the Western world, especially Western Europe, during the month of March 1964, as well as later.

This act was a part of the breach of the U.S. agreement of October 7, 1963 on the part of representatives of the C.I.A., for reasons beyond my control and without any legal justification on my part. The publication of the series of articles about myself and my activities by Guy Richards caused irreparable damages to my wife's and my personal security, destroying the security cover used by us at that time, and exposing our lives and our existence to various dangers, despite the guarantees and assurances given to us by the United States Government. As logical consequence of the publicizing of the information the Polish Communist Government Counter-Intelligence and Intelligence services, which I had penetrated under the security identity of Michael M. Goleniewski during 1953-1960, started secret proceedings in absentia, before the Supreme Military Court in Warsaw, which resulted in a death sentence [illegible] for myself, for my outstanding service on behalf of the national security of the United States and its Western Allies. [illegible] and it is well known to the C.I.A. and other general agencies, [illegible] very little publicity has appeared in the press in the United States about the [illegible] and sentence.

The publication of the series of articles by Guy Richards in March 1964, and [illegible] consequently in other newspapers in Western Europe and [illegible] United States, [illegible] for the first time during [illegible], as a [illegible] distortion concerning [illegible] Government during 1953-1960. [illegible] articles to this country [illegible] Russian Military Intelligence officers had been arrested in the Western world, especially in Western [illegible] by various courts to high [illegible] high officers of the British [illegible] espionage system and operations in the United States, [illegible] 47 years in jail. He was released from the Tower of London [illegible] an important KGB electronic [illegible] the rank of Major-General [illegible], who was arrested and sentenced by a court to 30 years in prison, [illegible] U.S. officers, and [illegible] activities of Royal Military [illegible] Military Intelligence [illegible] Government [illegible]

had clandestinely [illegible] the most secret technical and technological documentation concerning the U.S. submarine [illegible], which enabled the Soviets to construct the same type of submarine, now encircling America and endangering the security of the United States. (Colonel [illegible], arrested in 1961 and sentenced to 10 years in jail, military advisor of Ben Gurion in Israel. He [illegible] was not a Jew but an Austrian using a cover identity.) At the time of his arrest he was allegedly promoted to the rank of Major-General and senior intelligence officer of the Soviet K.G.B.

●5.) I, Alekseï Nicholaevich Romanoff, as the only son and heir of the late Emperor Nicholai II Aleksandrovich (Romanoff) of Russia and his wife, the Empress Aleksandra Feodorovna (Romanoff) of Russia. Contrary to the many books, articles etc. based on the Pinker and Soviet hoax about the so-called assassination of the Russian Imperial Family in 1918 in Siberia, which never took place, the Russian Imperial Family escaped into exile and underground, where in Poland, under the cover-identity of Michael M. Goleniewski, I spent the years between 1917 and 1961, and where in 1924 my mother, the Empress Aleksandra, and in 1952, my father, the Emperor Nicholai II, died and were buried under cover-identities. (My father used the cover-identity of Michael F. Goleniewski.)

Prior to the revolution, my father had deposited in Western banks, especially in England, 400 million dollars in gold, as a hedge against the possibility of the collapse of the Imperial Order in Russia and the Russian Imperial Family being forced to go into exile. The aforesaid substantial amount of monies was planned to be used for the existence and security of the Russian Imperial Family. In addition to the money, I am the only heir to the life insurance (in London) of my late father, Emperor Nicholai II, and to various assets in the Western World, such as stocks, investments, real estate, jewelry, antique silver and gold, paintings and various kinds of monies, all of which have greatly increased to substantial sums over the years. Indeed, I am the heir to a multi-billion dollar fortune deposited in more than eight banks in the United States and Western Europe, especially England. It should be made clear that the aforesaid assets never had any connection with the investments of the Russian Imperial Government in the Western World, and also had no relation to any other of the assets of any other of the members of the Russian Imperial House of Romanoff, some of whom, since the revolution, have been living in the Western World outside of Russia.

Embezzlement, fraud, concealment of assets and other criminal machinations on the part of the banks, the trust holders and some of my Royal and Imperial relatives, and their plans to deprive me of the Russian Imperial inheritance without due process of law, have been the main ingredients of the criminal conspiracy against the surviving members of the Russian Imperial Family, which have focused, during the past 12 years, especially on my sisters, the Grand Duchess Maria Nicholaevna Romanoff of Russia (also known as Janina Turynski and Janina Goleniewski, in Poland), the Grand Duchess Anastasia Nicholaevna Romanoff of Russia (also known as Anastasia Turynski and Eugenia Smith, who immigrated to the United States in 1922 from Poland) and myself. The aforesaid conspiracy has served the purpose of defrauding the United States because: (A) It is depriving the United States of substantial amounts of monies which would be due from the Imperial inheritance as tax, in the event I were to collect said inheritance in the United States and overseas. (B) The British banks and Royal aristocrats, through forgeries, creation of an impersonator of myself and by other illegal, unlawful, criminal and felonious means, have been conspiring not only to conceal and to misuse the inheritance assets in England and Western Europe, but also by knowing and willfull falsifications, concealment and covering up by the use of any and all possible tricks, schemes and criminals, and by permanent making of false, ficticious and fraudulent statements, they are also planning to take over the substantial fortune in the United States, which would not only be ruinous to the business and financial community in the United States, but could also seriously damage the financial balance of many trust holders, banks, stock holders etc., i.e. endanger the financial and economic security of the United States. (C) Despite the conspiracy of silence on the part of the news media concerning the true fate of the surviving members of the Russian Imperial Family during the past 12 years, the outside governmental and other important circles of society in Western Europe have been well informed about the harassment, ill-treatment and persecution of my sisters and myself - inspired, arranged and organized by international racketeers inside of the United States—in violation of the laws of the United States and the International Right of Political Asylum granted to my wife and myself in 1961. The Russian Emperors were the most trusted friends and protectors of the United States and of the idea of foreign nation since the time of the establishment of the American independent Republic. I am in direct line to great grandson of the Emperor Aleksandr II, the Liberator. Friend of the United States and President Lincoln, who during the civil war sent his Imperial Fleets to New York and San Francisco to protect the [illegible] and anti-American [illegible]. To get the circumstances, the persecution of the surviving members of the family through U.S. representatives could now, as well as in the future, be used as the grounds by some to doubt, distrust and distrust the United States Government and its high representatives, some of whom have involved themselves in the conspiracy against the surviving members of the Russian Imperial [illegible]

●6.) In a sworn affidavit of Feb. 5, 1967, the former Chief of Passports [illegible] of the [illegible] 1967, which is part of the legal and public records concerning my person, stated [illegible] and direct knowledge, that I, Alekseï Nicholaevich, was certified as true heir by one of the [illegible] company [illegible] witnesses, and his [illegible] the [illegible]

Nicholaevich Romanoff of Russia, the son of Emperor Nicholai II of Russia."

It is a matter of fact that during 1961 the C.I.A., in cooperation with myself, duly verified my true identity, which has since been verified by other authorities and officially acknowledged. Amongst others, I was informed about the verification of my true identity by the C.I.A. in my apartment in 1964 by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationalities, Michael A. Feighan, in the presence of his aides, and in 1967, by the Chief of Security of the C.I.A., Howard J. Osborn, who visited me two times on matters pertaining with the aforesaid complex, and who confirmed the truthfulness of the affidavit signed by Kinsey. However, in 1963, when I appeared before the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationalities of the United States Congress, the Central Intelligence Agency, represented by its Legislative Counsel Warner and its authorized representative Klement, in an important matter under the jurisdiction of the United States Congress, and in order to defraud the United States, as well as myself, knowingly and willfully concealed the information and material facts concerning the verification of my true identity by the C.I.A. in 1961, deliberately misleading for the aforesaid purposes the Committee of the United States Congress. Since then, some of the representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency, using every possible trick, scheme and maneuver, have conspired to cover up said status. Towards this purpose they have made false, fraudulent and fictitious statements to persons and authorities who have inquired to the C.I.A. about the aforementioned complex of facts. While the information for the United States Congress from the C.I.A. concerning my person and my activities under the assumed cover-identity of Michael M. Goleniewski were generally truthful and correct, even those some facts were concealed by the C.I.A., in an attempt to omit any heirs to myself. It is necessary to emphasize that prior to my appearance before the Congressional Committee the C.I.A. failed to elaborate my autobiography, despite my requests, and that the C.I.A. knowingly concealed from the Congressional Committee the residence in the United States of my sister, the Grand Duchess Anastasia Nicholaevna Romanoff, and who at that time (May 1963) resided in New York City under the cover-name of Eugenia Smith at 305 E. 40th Street.

The hectic propaganda during the past years about the alleged assassination of the Russian Imperial Family in 1918 has been an expression of the conspiracy to conceal assets and to deprive me of my properties without the process of law -promoted in so-called non-fiction and/or historical literary works, which have never contained the legal or other evidence proving the death of my family, including myself, has been based on hoax, fictitious and fraudulent statements and on forgeries. The assassination allegations have never been accepted by any court of law in the Western World. Between 1964 and 1968 I presented evidence, independent of the material withheld by the C.I.A., to various authorities in the United States and Western Europe, which was accepted as disproving the alleged death of myself in Siberia in 1918 and verification of my true identity.

Because of threats to falsify and to substitute official records concerning myself and verification of my identity in various U.S. agencies, including the C.I.A., with forgeries intended to "disprove" my claims and my identity, my wife and I prepared instruments concerning our residence in the United States, status, conditions etc based on affidavits, with copies of authentic documentation, and had them duly recorded by the *City Register*, County of Queens, No. 116708/67, announced by Legal Statement in *The New York Times*, July 27, 1967 (page 32) and No. 24337/69, announced by Legal Statement in *The New York Times*, November 4, 1969 (page 67). It should be noted that in January 1972, by incident, it was discovered that the *City Register* had been burglarized, and that the demonstration and security copies of Instrument No. 24337/69 (340 pages) illegally removed and stolen in an attempt to destroy the aforesaid instrument. (Fortunately, the Instrument had been reproduced from a third security copy, which was kept in a special safe of the *City Register*). Despite the fact that a crime had been committed, and despite my complaints to the Queens County District Attorney and to the F.B.I., no investigations were conducted. Furthermore, any attempt on my part to bring this matter—endangering my family's and my personal security—to public attention, and to guard against possible misuse of the aforesaid instrument's documentation by unauthorized individuals, was suppressed by alleged agents of the Central Intelligence Agency or some other federal agency.

[illegible]7.) In flagrant violation of the guarantees of the United States Government and of the Right of Political Asylum granted to my wife and myself with regard to the national security of the United States, the C.I.A.—for a second time—arbitrarily broke the U.S. agreement of October 7, 1963, this time on January 1[illegible], 1964, as well as during the forthcoming months and years. The first agreement of 1961 has been broken by the C.I.A. at the beginning of 1963, and after [illegible] of my complaints, the second agreement was recommended by the U.S. Attorney General in a written memorandum. The aforesaid breaches of agreements, which guaranteed to us a minimum of [illegible], medical care and protection, resulted from the permanent pressure on the part of some C.I.A. officials, through operations and threats, to accept the C.I.A.-created artificial and unlawful conditions, [illegible]

One of many of the [illegible] between myself and some of the C.I.A.'s authorized representatives during 1963 was the fact that, despite promises given to me prior to my arrival in this country, the C.I.A. [illegible] delayed my meeting and reunion with my sister, the Grand Duchess [illegible] in Michigan. [illegible] resided in the United States [illegible] under conditions [illegible] in New York City [illegible]

facts and important events, I made the decision to contact her. A meeting took place on December 21, 1966 in the offices of her publisher, Robert Speller & Sons. Our mutual recognition, witnessed and tape recorded, arrangement of my sister, caused a panic amongst some C.I.A. officials. It was responsible for the concealment of material facts from the Joint Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the United States Congress. In order to conceal [illegible] and to prevent our further cooperation, soon after the U.S. agreement was broken by the [illegible] against myself and my wife, who was dangerously ill at the time (tumor) - my sister [illegible] refusing any further support and cooperation with me in matters which she herself had [illegible]. After a few meetings she declared that anything I would like to do I had to do myself, and that [illegible] support. She declared that she was under tremendous pressure to do so, and later disclosing the sources of it, she informed me that she must handle relations with me in such a manner, in order to avoid trouble with which she was threatened by known individuals. Note must be taken that my meeting with my sister in [illegible] contributed with my security agreements with the C.I.A. or with the U.S. agreement of October 7, 1963. The reunion was initiated by myself because the C.I.A. had for three years, using fraudulent promises, [illegible] deliberately and maliciously delayed in time such a personal meeting.

As a result of the aforesaid situation, created by the C.I.A. itself, its respresentatives began to conspire against me by use of various covert and overt means, individuals, channels and co-conspirators from the British Secret Intelligence Service, including agents of bankers, with the silent approval and support of the Soviets. Since the U.S. guarantees and the conditions of Right of Political Asylum were systematically broken without any legal or other reason on my part the main tasks of the aforesaid conspiracy have been directed, by use of illegal, unlawful, criminal and felonious means, to: (A) Deprive my family and myself of property, liberty and life without due process of law. (B) To deny to us the equal protection of the laws of the United States, despite the guarantees and assurances of special protection for us forever on the territories of this country. During the last 12 years, and especially since 1966, the representatives of the C.I.A. and their undercover agents have permanently conspired against us, and said conspiracy has involved our American-born daughter, Tatiana Alekseievna, who is 11 years old. This has been to oppress, threaten, injure and intimidate us in the free exercise and enjoyment of the rights and privilges secured to us by the Constitution, by the laws of the United States and by the Right of Political Asylum. One of the C.I.A. co-conspirators, appointed in 1964, who through the publication of books and articles about us has established a worldwide record of overt acts of the aforesaid conspiracy, is the former city editor of the defunct *New York Journal American*, an individual known as Guy Richards, of New York City. For the past 12 years, through articles, books and the electronic mass news media, he has promoted throughout the U.S.A. the libeling, calumnation, smear and harassment of myself and my family, being also responsible in 1964 for destroying our security cover. His public activities directed against myself have established fragments of a false official record clandestinely used as a vehicle for an impersonator of myself, created for felonious and criminal purposes by the British Secret Intelligence Service, with the knowledge of the C.I.A. representatives and with the silent approval and support on the part of involved Bankers and the Soviets.

●8.) In violation of the assurances given to me in the name of the U.S. President, and partly formulated in the U.S. agreement of October 7, 1963, after more than three years of my residence in the U.S.A., during which no public reference was made to my person, without advance information to myself, the C.I.A. inspired the publication by a big newspaper in New York City, the *New York Journal American*, of a series of articles about myself, elaborated by the individual named Guy Richards, whom I never knew or met before. The series started suddenly on March 2, 1964. It was no incident that these articles started two days after the medical conclusion of a surgeon was made that my (pregnant at the time) wife should undergo a dangerous operation to remove a tumor (which turned out to be non-malignant) from her breast. The said series of articles, in a short time, destroyed the security cover we had used, endangering greatly our safety. It was clear that the publicity was designed to harass us, to intimidate us and eventually to injure my pregnant wife during her hospitalization. The autor of the copy-righted series of articles, Guy Richards, in his book, "Special Agent, later stated. "On March 2, 1964, my newspaper began a series of 15 articles on this and related security matters. The articles covered Goleniewski's 12 months' service to the U.S.A. beginning in April 1958. And they described his second three-year stint after 1961, when he defected, and was able to help the C.I.A. bag more than a dozen Red agents in various parts of Europe. Other newspapers around the country acquired the rights to publish the full series and did. Within a matter of days a new and early date was set for Goleniewski's appearance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee."

Indeed, said articles were also published in other newspapers in Western Europe and promoted throughout the electronic news media throughout the world. This represented classic overt acts of C.I.A. conspiracy against us Political Refugees in the United States, by Right of Political Asylum. Obviously, reporter Richards was one of the actors and promoters of the conspiracy. Shortly mediately after the first article was published [illegible] C.I.A. [illegible] officers [illegible] [illegible] actually [illegible] the [illegible] committee of the U.S. Senate, during the hospitalization of my wife, [illegible] me with a subpoena to appear before said Committee and to testify about my knowledge concerning Soviet intelligence agents. Some of them had been invented by Richards himself and [illegible] to [illegible] the covert overt action. [illegible] false and invented articles, written [illegible] the [illegible] C.I.A. [illegible] to cover up the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

migration and Naturalities in 1963. (3) To establish an in part false and in part confusing record of my person, which had begun to be used silently by one of the impersonators of myself created by the Nazi Secret Intelligence Service. (4) Through publication of invented and deliberately false information of dates concerning io[illegible] citizens who were Red agents, which I had allegedly given to Congressman [illegible]ghan (who visited me in [illegible] with regard to my complaint against the C.I.A., concerning ill[illegible]ment of us at that time or its repre[illegible]) to obstruct the proceedings before the Sen[illegible] Internal Security Subco[illegible]. This was accompanied by removal of any protection by the C.I.A. and by [illegible]tic threatening sur[illegible] on the part of a team of unknown individuals, who have been harassing (and, in part, my family) since that time, with only occasional interruptions.

It is a matter of fact that Richards, prior to publication of his articles (as he also admitted later), was well aware about the verification of my identity by the C.I.A. On page 16 of a manuscript of his first book con[illegible] myself, a copy of which is in my possession, Richards truthfully stated: "I [illegible] informed by a[illegible] close to the C.I.A.'s twelve-man Board of National Estimates (B.N.E): 'There's another complication [illegible] your friend Goleniewski. He may be, as he claims, a member of the Romanoff fam[illegible] and a close relative of Czar Nicholas II. I don't need to remind you that there are several fortunes in [illegible]h and jewels being [illegible] in the name of the Czar's family in Europe, London and New York. There's no [illegible]stion whatsoever about the value of the accuracy of the information Goleniewski has given the United [illegible]tes for three years before he defected and for three years afterwards. So if the information about him[illegible]lf is accurate as all the rest, he's going to give a jolt to the historians. The establishment of his [illegible]aimed identity will require the revision of a lot of books."

But with regard to the aforesaid facts, known to Richards prior to his series of articles, he knowingly [illegible]d fraudulently, as well as threateningly, stated in his article in the *New York Journal American* on [illegible], 1964, "The important thing to remember is that it's about here that Col. Goleniewski came on the C.I.A. [illegible]ar screen. He has never to this day disclosed his real name or he would have been dead long ago. There's [illegible] third part which blocks any trail to a spy's real identity."

After my wife underwent an operation in a hospital in New York City on March 16, 1964, unknown individu[illegible] began to [illegible] [illegible]. Copies of the *New York Journal American* were sold on the floor of the room [illegible], and various individuals from a surveillance team threatened me that if I were to try to appear before the [illegible] State Committee to testify and to disclose my real identity, I would be murdered, or deported from the United States, or put in jail without a trial or my wife would die, together with the unborn baby in the hospital. On March 17, 1964 I made a phone call to the editorial office of the *New York Journal American*, informing one of that paper's officials that its articles by Guy Richards were serving criminal purposes, endangering the security and the health of my hospitalized wife, and that since they contained false, fraudulent and misleading statements concerning my person and my knowledge, with regard to the subpoena of the Senate Subcommittee, the articles were indeed public threatening communications to influence, intimidate and impede me as a witness in the investigations pending before the Senate Committee. While I requested an immediate ceasing of any continuation of the articles, as well as corrections of same, I was told by said official that I should complain about this matter to the C.I.A. New articles were published by the paper during the coming days. As a result of the Richards series of articles, deliberately concealing the complex of important facts and publicizing a complex of statements being knowingly false, fraudulent, threatening and invented, my appearance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee had been *de facto* obstructed. Also, through this malicious exposure, our personal security had been endangered, and the health of my wife, after hospitalization during her pregnancy, was serious damaged. Our harassment began to be the order of the day

●9.) As a result of my personal intervention with the publisher of the *New York Journal American*, Kingsbury-Smith, to reveal the concealed facts and to correct and retract the false statements which had been published by Richards for 10 days, and which in the meantime had been reproduced in the *Congressional Record* as the only public reference to my person, for the first time I was introduced to Richards, introduced to me by my former representative, publisher Robert Speiler Sr. Richards was recommended as an honest American, good but misled reporter and Christian gentleman who was going to correct his series of articles and rectify the damages done to me, my family, our interests and the reading public. During conversations, Richards admitted that his articles were never based on any information from myself. He admitted they were, in part, false—released from Government sources. He referred to a personal visit of a Mr. Christian from the White House, who insisted that Richards should publish said series of articles. He also declared that he knew of the publication of said articles that my wife was seriously ill and hospitalized, and that I had made telephonic efforts to his paper to stop of the continuation of the articles. Since a number of articles published by Richards during that bad not rectified the damages and corrected his previous distortions, it was a [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] with me, which would generally expose all [illegible] facts. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

discharged was Robert Speller Sr. The president of the Devin-Adair Publishing Company, Devin Garrity, who was also involved in the Richards project, was notified about the foresaid status, and informed that Richards had no right to use any of the material and information obtained from myself. Note must be made that no written agreement existed with Robert Speller Sr., Guy Richards or Devin Garrity, and that they had delayed ratifying any such agreement. The legal notice, Exhibit "A," reproduced on page 10, clearly stated the complete situation.

●10.) Reproduced on page 11 is a copy of a letter from attorney Vincent F. Brevetti, former Queens District Attorney, proves that I had retained legal counsel to commence action against the *New York Journal American* with regard to Richards's articles, including judgement for damages caused by the paper, in the amount of $1½ million. Additional legal steps with regard to violations of the United States code by that newspaper and its assistant editor, Mr. Lerch, were in preparation. Vincent F. Brevetti was also retained to take legal action against the C.I.A. with regard to the breach of the U.S. agreement of October 7, 1963. On December 16, 1966 Brevetti visited the headquarters of the C.I.A., represented by its legal counsel John S. Warner. As a result of said visit no action was taken by my duly retained lawyer. Furthermore, on January 24, 1967 Vincent F. Brevetti notified me that he would not commence any action against the *New York Journal American*, asking to be released from his obligations. While the C.I.A. had obviously influenced Brevetti, a few days after the notification from him, a unknown individual from a surveillance team warned me that all attorneys retained by myself, all courts, grand juries etc. would always be corrupted and influenced to act against me. During a personal meeting with a representative of the Director of the C.I.A., George D. Newton, Newton also warned me that all attorneys retained by myself eventually could be corrupted in order to prevent me from further legal action against the C.I.A. Newton's statement was a part of my complaint directed to the Chief of Security of the C.I.A., Howard J. Osborn, Langley, Virginia, sent to him by registered mail No. 185.88 on September 19, 1966, and said complaint (copy) is a part of my instrument recorded in the *City Register*, Queens, New York, in 1969, Reel 951, pages 1903-1905.

●11.) As a result of said conspiracy and in furtherance of the conspiracy to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate as Political Refugees in the free exercise and enjoyment of our rights and privilege secured to us by the U.S. Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the Right of Political Asylum, and to promote permanent harassment of us in New York City and in the U.S.A., and despite my public and written notifications to Guy Richards and to Devin Garrity, the Devin Adair Publishing Company, in November 1966, published the unauthorized non-fiction book by Guy Richards, *Imperial Agent—The Goleniewski-Kalinin-Semenoff Case*, partly based on distortion of plagiarized or unlawfully used documentation and information, and partly the repetition of libelous, fraudulent and false articles by Richards in the *New York Journal American* in March/April 1964. One of the main tasks of Richards' falsely and knowingly distorted book, in part based on his own inventions, accompanied by continuing concealment of facts known to him, was the effort to publicly neutralize the legal impacts of the July 16, 1966 issue of *Investigative Viewpoint*, part of which Richards used in his book without mentioning the source, but generally omitting the factual information and authentic documentation in his literary work, pretending that his book presented the truth.

In furtherance of the articles written by Richards in his newspaper in March 1964 Devin Garrity, in his Publisher's Preface to Richards's book (*Imperial Agent*), wrote: "The Goleniewski Case involves 19 Americans who the defector reported as having collaborated with the Soviet's secret intelligence bureau, K.G.B., and against whom action has been taken in only one instance." This statement is knowingly and willfully false, and it was known to be so by the author, as well as the publisher. At no time had I in 1963 forwarded such names to any Congressional committee or any Congressman. This falsehood was a production of the C.I.A., promoted by Richards. On page 43 of his work Richards made the following knowingly false statement concerning my person: "If he proved to be a phoney Czarevich, in fact, he would have a tendency to be doubly interesting and something quite as new under the sun as the fabulous centaur, a creature supposed by the ancient to be half man and half horse. For Goleniewski would then present the challenge of a figure half true and half false, a man with a solid record of service to the Free World as an intelligence agent who also happened to be a scoundrel and liar."

The aforesaid British S.I.S. and C.I.A. established falsehood construction against myself was promoted by Richards by the use of additional fraudulent inventions, altering of photographs, altering of legal statements and use of falsification and of forgeries of various "document facts," accompanied by concealment of legal facts, not only in his first book, published in 1966, but also in his additional "non fiction" works published during the past five years in the form of two books, and his participation in another similar book written by another author in 1971. One of the provocations is based on Richard's invention that I tried many times after my arrival to contact the U.S. President, and thus an undisclosed mission could be the [illegible] the U.S. President in [illegible] intercepted by agents of the C.I.A. and kept from the President's attention. A copy of this one and only communication from this period is a part of my instrument recording in Queens, New York. Another provocation was based on Richards's invention that I am a Soviet illegal officer, [illegible] Abel. This hoax's provocation has been supported by the activities of some an officer, who has been impersonating me and who was [illegible] by the British Secret Intelligence [illegible] in [illegible] with the Soviets, with the knowledge of the C.I.A. I am in possession of letters, photographs and other information, including a

Wednesday, Nove... 25

Legal Notice

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

VINCENT P. BREVETTI
ATTORNEY AT LAW
[illegible] BOULEVARD
FOREST HILLS, N.Y. [illegible]
[illegible]

December 3, 1965

New York Journal American
and Hearst Publications
[illegible] Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Re: Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff
a/k/a Michael Nicholaevich Romanoff -vs-
New York Journal American,
Hearst Publications and others

Please take notice that I have this day been retained by Mr. Romanoff in the above entitled matter to commence an action against you for libels in the sum of $10,000,000.00.

The libels has taken place in your newspaper and other newspapers through your media within the last 2 years.

Kindly take further notice that unless this matter is equitably adjusted, an action will be commenced against you within 10 days.

I am enclosing herewith a notice which speaks for itself.

Very truly yours,

VINCENT P. BREVETTI

VPB:lb
Enc.

Rec'd December 3, 1965

[illegible], DECEMBER [illegible], 1965

KNIGHT of SOVEREIGN

UNDERSIGNED as MICHAEL M. GOLENIEWSKI have been failed to [illegible]

FRANK A. CAPELL with any [illegible]

[illegible] RUSSIA [illegible]

NEW [illegible]

[illegible] of the U.S. Department of Justice; which prove the case against myself of impersonations in the United States and in Western Europe

●12.) Being deprived by the C.I.A. in 1966 of any possibility of publishing my own memoirs or book, in order to clarify the false and fraudulent statements concerning myself or attributed to me in the press, and to retain an attorney at law to undertake legal steps against the author and publisher of beforementioned book, I was compelled, in December 1966, to clarify the fraudulently and unlawfully created situation, and for this purpose I published in The New York Times a statement, a copy of which is reproduced on page 16 (exhibit "G"), the contents of which are self explanatory. Despite this statement, the C.I.A. has recommended Richards's book as an official source of information about myself, and the publisher, Devin Garrity, has been selling the book, along with another book by Richards published in 1975, being in part a vehicle for forgeries serving the purpose of not only defaming and harassing myself, but also defrauding the United States. The most recent promotion of the aforesaid "non-fiction" works was in an advertisement in American Opinion (July-August 1976). Since both of these semi literary works are overt acts of threats, cover up for murder, kidnapping, bribery and extortion, being promoted not only throughout the U.S.A. but also in the rest of the Western World, and said acts took place in 1966 (and thereafter) and in 1975 (and thereafter), i.e. within 10 years, thus indicating a pattern of racketeering activity between author Guy Richards and his publisher, Devin Garrity

●13.) On December 17, 1966 I received, through my post office box address, directed to my rightful name, Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff, an anonymous communication signed, "One who knows." The communication contained a threat to injure myself and my sisters, in an attempt to coax me into silence with regards to the Richards book, *Imperial Agent*, and with intent to extort from me in this way my Russian Imperial inheritance and other assets to which I am heir. The communication informed me: "(Grand Duke Aleksei Romanoff): Your advertisement in *The New York Times* of December 9th was entirely out of order, but you gave proof that you are the son of the Tsar. *Imperial Agent* saved you a lot of embarassment by not bringing out the skeletons from the family closet and injuring your sisters. Suppose the book had stated that your sister Anastasia had taken $750,000 that was badly needed by your destitute father and spent it as profligate [etc.]. These things can still be brought out, if you insist. You should get a home way off in the country, where the enemies of Tsarist Russia and defectors could be housed and where no one will find you, because you must be protected. (signed) One Who Knows."

With regard to U.S. Code Title 18, Section 876, a copy of this letter was sent to the attention of the Chief of Security of the C.I.A., Howard J. Osborn, but with no results. It was Howard J. Osborn himself, who in 1967 had threatened me with recall to the book by Guy Richards, saying that a second might be worse than the first (the second was published in 1969). While the identification of the typewriter used is not an identification of the author of the anonymous letter threat, its entire contents fingerpointed only one possible author: Guy Richards. Despite the fact that the communication was sent to me as a carbon copy, both the letter and the envelope (to make an identification difficult), the enlargement of the typewriter's letters identified this typewriter, beyond any reasonable doubt, as the typewriter which was used at the time on communications etc. by Guy Richards.

For months after my advertisement in *The New York Times* I was followed by a threatening team of surveillance, the members of which from time to time tried to intimidate and threaten me with murder, with the murder of my little daughter (two years old at the time), with the murder of my wife, with kidnapping, with bodily injury and with the publishing of falsified records, not to mention my deportation from the United States, should I again publish additional advertisements, which I did, despite the threats.

In 1970, Guy Richards, realizing his and the C.I.A. Security Chief's threats, published his second book "to bring out the skeletons from the family closet." In that book, *The Man Who Was Tsar*, by Doubleday & Co. on page 150, referring to a fictitious interview with my sister the Grand Duchess Maria Nicholaevna of Russia (in Poland at the time of the alleged interview), Richards stated, "That their father sent Anastasia to the United States in 1922 with credentials to get some badly needed funds from a Detroit bank; that she never returned and thereafter was in the family doghouse." While to my knowledge this statement is not true, it indicates that the author of the letter threat of 1966 was the author of the book, Guy Richards.

●14.) In furtherance of the conspiracy on the part of the C.I.A. against me family and myself, Political Refugees in Exile, Political Forces, in accordance with the threats by Guy Richards and Chief of Security Osborn, and [illegible] from the Government [illegible] Richards published his second book, *[illegible]*, in 1969, which was widely promoted in paperback by Bell Publications, and republished by Peter Davis Publications [illegible] in 1971, which some of the "[illegible]" in Europe turned into an instrument of [illegible] and [illegible] (February 11, 1971; [illegible], February 14, 1971) etc. [illegible] threatening letters [illegible] author, [illegible], slander and threatening [illegible] author, [illegible] receiving the forces and [illegible] Victor Marchetti [illegible] at the time [illegible] with [illegible] secret cooperation on the part of [illegible] Richards's [illegible] with the Communist Government in Poland and in this way with the Soviets. Using [illegible]

rlier legal status from a time of cooperation with them, Speller, Richards and others, prior to the publication of the book and after all authorization given to them on my part had been cancelled, established a clandestine contact with my sister, Maria, in Poland, under conditions of misrepresentation of myself. Having collected from her some information and photographs, they exploited this complex of facts in *The Hunt for the Czar*, which caused in [illegible] in Poland my sister's arrest and her alleged death or disappearance.

Another purpose of said [illegible] was knowingly altering and making falsifications of legal facts and instruments being in the jurisdiction of United States authorities, as well as altering and counterfeiting photographs, being part of the evidence concerning myself, and through fraudulent interventions creating a vehicle for the promoting of forgeries, including false information about Russian Imperial assets in the Eastern North, and the so called "last will" of my late father, Emperor Nicholai II, which in the sense presented in the book [illegible] and was an violation of [illegible]. To alter and distort the legal values of instruments and official documents concerning my person, and being in the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Justice, Internal Security Division, such as Memorandum re: Russian Imperial Family on the occasion of 50 years of its [illegible] in 1918 (16th 1968), duly acknowledged by the U.S. Department of Justice, and Instrument of 1969, recorded in the City Register, Queens, New York, and filed with the U.S. Department of Justice, Internal Security Division, and to alter the acknowledgement of the true identity of myself on the part of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and to conceal the fact of the lawsuit in the Civil Court of Queens in 1968 (legal statements published in the *New York Daily Mirror*, July 17, 1969, page 19, and *The New York Times*, May 23, 1968, page 24), Richards published in his book false, fictitious and fraudulent statements, knowingly and willfully falsifying and concealing established legal facts.

In the continuing conspiracy to injure, oppress and intimidate my little daughter, born in the United States on September 30, 1954, under her rightful name, Tatiana Alekseievna Romanoff, and in conspiracy against her Constitutional rights and previledges, Richards knowingly and willfully affixes unto the girl in his book the name used by me in exile and underground in Poland, Goleniewski, despite the fact that my daughter used the name which is on her birth certificate and passport, her rightful name, Tatiana Alekseievna Romanoff. This also clearly appeared in my legal statement published in the *Village Voice* on September [illegible], 1967, page 3. Richards, however, listed my daughter Tatiana Alekseievna Romanoff as "Goleniewski, Tatiana," page 162. Unknown individuals harassing myself and my family on the street, after the publication of said book, called the little girl by the name of "Goleniewski," confusing and shocking her, since she never had heard said name in her life before, being six years old at the time of the publication of the book.

(15.) One of the important factors of the conspiracy against myself and my family has been the British-created and publicly promoted hoax, silently supported knowingly and deliberately by some officials of the C.I.A., that not only am I an impersonator of the Heir, Tsarevich and Grand Duke Alekseii Nicholaievich Romanoff, but also I am an impersonator of Col. Goleniewski, who was captured and executed by the Communists, prior to my arrival in the United States. This hoax, possible only under the conditions of deprivation of myself of self-expression by the press and the other news media, was especially intensively promoted through various sources during the time of the Watergate operations, by active participation on the parts of some C.I.A. agents.

The *Sunday Independent*, February 14, 1971, publishing excerpts from *The Hunt for the Czar*, promoted the following statement worldwide: "He pulled out of his pocket the identification papers of Lieutenant Colonel Michael Goleniewski of Polish Army Intelligence. Was he really one of the 'Heckenschuetzes' or was he a K.G.B. stooge? Did the Russians, in other words, tracked down and wiped out the real members of the 'Heckenschuetze' ring (incidentally, which was invented by Richards himself—Ed.), and then been struck by a dazzling notion, since no one in the West knows that the 'Heckenschuetze' are no more, it can be exploited by sending over a Russian agent, who will claim to be one of the aforesaid 'Heckenschuetzes'?"

Richards knowingly publicized this fraudulent statement following the fraud's outline established by the British S.I.S. and by the C.I.A. In 1974 I was informed by the publisher and editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, Frank A. Capell of New Jersey, that C.I.A. official George Lyons, whom I met in person, promoted the same legend, alleging that I am not the real Col. Goleniewski, who was executed in Poland, and urged Frank A. Capell to publicize this hoax in his newsletters. I knew Lyons during 1961-1963 personally, as a representative of the C.I.A. counter-intelligence staff, and he was not only well informed that I was Col. Goleniewski, but also that my real identity of Alexei Nicholaievich Romanoff had been duly and completely verified and established by the C.I.A. The fraudulent and false statements made in this series by Richards in his books and articles prove that he was conspiring against myself with some agents of the Central Intelligence Agency and the British S.I.S.

[illegible] in the furtherance of the conspiracy [illegible] the United States, [illegible] conspiring with [illegible] myself, was a [illegible] of British Parliament and allegedly an agent of the British Secret Intelligence Service [illegible] books. With regard to various offences committed and [illegible] [illegible]

PETER BESSELL

January 11, 1971

Dear Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

The original of these documents are in the Public Records Office in London and were [illegible], with permission, by myself. A [illegible]. Personally, at the time I [illegible] you a copy, I retained a [illegible] copy for my own use.

The document which I understand you showed to [illegible] was false; led by using the [illegible] Public Records Office [illegible] and by erasing the final "1" on the original to a "7" and by adding an "8" at the end.

The text of the original document is a transcript of a cipher telegram dated January [illegible], 1919, and [illegible] from Kolchak. The text [illegible] is completely false and I am voted to call a particularly clumsy forgery.

This is a matter of the gravest gravity and could have the most serious and far reaching consequences. It is a matter of [illegible] official papers, [illegible] the Government Records of the United [illegible] Office in London, but nevertheless I have felt it to be my duty to inform the matter.

While I am writing to you I take this opportunity of making one further point. For [illegible] I was persuaded that your claim to be the Grand Duke Michael [illegible] Trotsky to authenticate that claim and partly to satisfy myself personally I researched the whole question of whether the Imperial [illegible] to death, and after the [illegible] British Officials. [illegible] that the Imperial Family escaped [illegible] evidence of [illegible] and date of death and place [illegible] Foreign Office have fully [illegible] and irrefutable evidence [illegible] and date of death and place [illegible]. I have [illegible] that within the last few months, or perhaps weeks, these facts are likely to be made public.

Therefore, you are setting yourself in a position where, by your [illegible] that [illegible] you must eventually be [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. A. V. [illegible]

New [illegible], L.I., New York [illegible]

3261

British Delegation,
Paris.

18th January 1919.

My dear George,

Tom Bridges gave me the enclosed telegram to-day, and asked me if I would help.

General Colchevsky, he told me, married an Englishwoman, has rescued her from Odessa, and is now anxious to bring her and his child to his father-in-law in England. I believe the High Commissioner promised to do all he could to help him but there seems to be some hitch at Malta. Can you put matters right?

Yours ever,

D.

Dear Mr. Bessell and unknowns,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sincerely,

[illegible]

[illegible]

his safety. Mr. Bessell, who moved to New York four years ago to make his fortune in property financing, disappeared from his New York apartment in January. He left no clue to where he was going."

Bessell was also recently involved in an alleged extortion and sex scandal, which forced his former Liberal Party leader Thorpe to resign. Bessell is allegedly hiding in California.

In July 1970, Peter Bessell, using the authority of a Member of British Parliament and unofficial representative of the Foreign Office and of Buckingham Palace, contacted me. Two personal meetings took place with him, one in a hotel, the other in my apartment. In the face of the fact that the British government could no longer continue the story of the escape of the Russian Imperial Family, the idea developed by British banks represented by Bessell was to fraudulently portray the British as the rescuers of the Russian Imperial Family, and this fictitious status was to be supported with various forgeries possessed by Bessell, which he offered me to accept, publicize and use in legal ways as authentic documentation. Note must be taken that part of the aforesaid forgeries were planted in the Official Record of the Foreign Office in an attempt to make an impression that said forgeries and some of the falsifications were authentic. During our two personal conversations Bessell corruptly offered to me substantial amounts of monies to be immediately released from the Imperial Inheritance held by one of the London banks, along with other valuables, as well as official recognition on the part of the British Government. For me to have accepted the aforesaid forgeries, not only to defraud me, but in my official capacity as the Heir to the All-Russian Imperial throne, Tsarevich and Grand Duke of Russia, to approve the forgeries as original and authentic, and to make possible the commission of fraud against the United States, would have caused tremendous damage to this country. Bessell corruptly asked me in my testimony under oath and/or as a witness in trial proceedings to knowingly commit perjury and to falsely testify that the forgeries and their contents were based on facts that were thus authentic. For doing so, Bessell offered to me and promised: (A) Immediate release of $40 million from my own fortune deposited in a bank in London. (B) Release of life insurance assets of my late mother, Empress Aleksandra Feodorovna of Russia. (C) To arrange for me an instant publication contract for my memoirs with Bell Publications, with an advance of $8 million. (D) Instant release from Buckingham Palace of 40 boxes of antique gold, silver and paintings belonging to my Russian Imperial Family. (E) Support on the part of the Queen of England, as well as an eventual meeting with her in London. When I refused Bessell's offer, he threatened me with the planting of the forgeries into the records of U.S. agency records, making reference to his connection with counterfeited and planted documentation in U.S. records, making reference to his connections with high representatives in the United States Government and in the White House, who would help him to accomplish aforesaid realization of his threats. Bessell left in my apartment a small part of the total "documentation" (more than 300 pages) for my further consideration. My examination confirmed my conclusion that they were mostly forgeries, mixed up with irrelevant originals to give the falsifications the color of authenticity. The most important documents were forged on typewriters which were in production no more than 20 years ago, despite the fact that the documents were dated 1918 and 1919. Some of the forgeries left by Bessell were prepared on typewriters identified to by used in New York City by Guy Richards, by publisher Robert Speller & Sons and by R.H. Stewart-Hill of New York City, and on some other unidentified typewriters. I made complaint about said complex of facts and events (by certified mail) to the British Foreign Office and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York City. However, no action to preclude the aforesaid unlawful acts was taken.

Since this time many acts have been directed against myself to accept and to approve said forgeries and to falsely accept as rescuers of the Russian Imperial Family the British Government and the King, and for said purposes mentioned in this complaint. I was informed later by representatives of the F.B.I., Special Agent in Charge Roger Young, that copies of some documents from Bessell, forwarded by me, indeed, were forgeries. In some sophisticated combination of attempts to make legalization of these forgeries, Bessell and, allegedly, Richards sent said papers through the mail to various persons in the United States.

In the process of [illegible] on Channel 2, New York City, in December 1970 and January 1971, Bessell made defaming statements [illegible] myself [illegible] the authenticity of a document he circulated himself. He produced the allegedly authentic document from the Board of the British Foreign Office, allegedly referring to the route of the Imperial Family received by the British. In continuation of his threatening and extorting operations, Bessell [illegible] the Russian Imperial Inheritance, under threat to injure my little daughter and my family, and [illegible] myself in [illegible], in order to accomplish his task, not knowing [illegible] I [illegible] and threatening to injure other persons supporting me, as [illegible] with forgeries planted or to be planted [illegible] of the Foreign Office, of the U.S. Department of State, Peter Bessell mailed me a letter dated [illegible] 1971, and addressed to the then F.B.I. Director, as the vehicle for this extortion and threat attempts by Bessell. It turned out to be a forgery prepared on the typewriter used [illegible] to my affairs, [illegible] days January [illegible] after the letter was mailed to me, and left to Britain abandon in May 1971 in Portugal, where [illegible] the reprisal. [illegible] January 19, [illegible] 1971 [illegible] reproduced copy.

the originals. Despite the fact that Bessell's threatening communication violated the U.S. Code, that his acts were exposed in my *Daily Mirror* column and my complaints made in his case, no action was taken by U.S. authorities, which enabled him, for reasons of said threatening communications and forgeries practiced by him, and for other reasons, to escape justice and go into hiding.

Upon belief and information, also confirmed by knowledgable persons and by representatives of the British Security Service, Peter Bessell *de facto* is the former chief of Stalin's N.K.W.D., Nicholas Yeshov, who has used the cover identity of Peter Bessell, with the knowledge and support of certain influential circles in London. The technique of preparing, uttering and using of forgeries, with its many extortion variants and threatening acts, also directed against minors and/or against witnesses, was used by N.K.W.D. Chief Yeshov in the destruction of the victims of the so-called Marshal Tukhachevsky affair prior to World War II in Moscow, and the aforesaid forgery techniques of "proving" the guilt of innocent persons were used by Yeshov in cooperation with a scheme elaborated with the Chief of Hitler's Main Security Office, S.S. General Reinhardt Heydrich from Nazi Germany. The forgery techniques and their use by Peter Bessell strongly support the fact that he and N.K.W.D. General Nicholas Yeshov are one and the same person, and photographic comparison confirms the same.

●17.) As part of the successful efforts and propaganda that denied Leon Trotzky, on anti-semitic grounds, sanctuary in Germany, the Nazi leaders and collaborators, such as Admiral Canaris, Heydrich, Ribbentrop and a few of the German aristocrats, in 1928 published, in Berlin, by the well-known national socialist publishing house of Hensel & Co, an in part fabricated book as a hoax. The purpose of the book was to "prove" that the Jews were responsible for the murder of the Russian Imperial Family in 1918 in Siberia. To give this anti-semitic and anti-Russian provocation the color of authenticity, the Nazi leaders coerced the participation in this fabrication a Russian Hebrew, Aron Simanowitsch, using his name as the author of said book, *Rasputin the Powerful Peasant*. The book made Simanowitsch Rasputin's "secretary." It is a matter of fact that, as a jeweler, Simanowitsch, for the reason of his little known service to the Russian Empire, received permission to supply to the Imperial Court silver watches, small jewelry and other things used by the Russian Imperial Family as gifts for wounded soldiers in hospitals and as tokens of appreciation during visits of various military units. However, in the book the Nazis elevated Simanowitsch to the position of Super-Emperor of All-Russia, an agent of whom was Rasputin, who in the name of the Jew directed and ruled the Emperor and the Empress.

In order to prevent my re-appearance from the underground at that time, and to bar me from the Russian Inheritance--under the pressure of the rumor that the Russian Imperial Family was living someplace in exile and underground--the libeling of my Imperial parents and myself, the story was invented that my real father was not Emperor Nicholai II of All-Russia, but a certain General Orlov. Simanowitsch was supposed to have learned this from his agent Rasputin, who allegedly learned it from the Court (page 20 of the original book in the German language). This obvious and monstrous lie was accompanied by the statement made by the Jew jeweler, Simanowitsch, that the Russian Imperial Family was murdered by Bolshevik Jews in 1918. On page 7 the following statement appears: "In the murder of the Imperial Family played the Bolsheviks' Commissar Jurowski (a Hebrew) an overwhelming role. Since he was directed by the power of profit, Jurowski was also a jeweler. He learned that the Imperial Family still kept jewels which were priceless."

Later, for the same purposes, by arrangement of the Security Chairman of the Soviet Communist Central Committee [illegible] this book was translated into Russian and published by G.P.U. agents [illegible] and widely distributed for propaganda and provocation throughout the [illegible]. Said translation was successfully used by Yeshov's G.P.U. and [illegible] in the persecution and [illegible] of Hebrews and Jews in Soviet Russia, for reasons of the statements contained in the book as well as for the reason of its author. It was necessary for the Stalinists to isolate in this way the Russian masses from the Jews, who under the pretext of fighting with Trotzky's agent-Jews and sympathizers, had been imported and deported to Siberia. At least one million Jews were victimized by the G.P.U. and N.K.W.D. during these years (1928-1938).

Under the pretext that I knew of Simanowitsch's sons, on April 11, 1971, I met author Gary Null of New York City, on his invitation, to discuss the project of a book of an unverified nature (I never [illegible] this project [illegible] in various [illegible] Null's ideas were unsatisfactory. However, Null began to threaten [illegible] me to cooperate [illegible] to the point that a complaint was made to the [illegible] cooperation with Guy Richards, from publishing a book concerning the Russian Imperial Family and itself, based on false, invented, fraudulent and misleading [illegible] edition of [illegible] published by Franklin Mint, of New York City. In the dedication of the book, Mr. Null stated: "This book is dedicated to Leo Kolman and Peter [illegible] Guy Richards, for his eight years of exhaustive effort." While in the dedication Null referred to some mysterious files suppressed by the governmental bureaucracy in the U.S., he totally [illegible] that that his book was no result of my research, but a plagiarized [illegible] book by Simanowitsch published in 1928 in Berlin, [illegible] and statements [illegible]

knowingly and deliberately false, in the tradition of Guy Richards.

Sull knowingly and deliberately omitted the Nicholas II the original Simanowitsch book that I am an illegitimate son of [illegible] as recorded in [illegible] Volume. However, the statements concerning the murder of a foreign imperial family, of [illegible] laws [illegible] and [illegible] with Sull's and Richards's intention that a conspiracy [illegible] the Russian imperial family [illegible] and in cooperation with Whilhelm II, was the work of Simanowitsch, [illegible] interests in his book in Germany in 1928.

The main thrust of Sull's book, in addition to the [illegible] presentation of [illegible] Sull's book, in addition to the [illegible] presentation of [illegible] heirs of my imperial parents, was [illegible] Sull. [illegible] such a favored position with a [illegible] that so many times in the final days of my existence [illegible] the imagination to suppose that [illegible] to the advantage of the Jews.

This statement is either [illegible] and knowingly false, [illegible] the purpose to conceal assets and to cover up the committed embezzlement [illegible] with regard to the legal inheritance, the heir to such [illegible].

In a commission print [illegible] the cover of the Sull book [illegible] Richards stated: "This story bears a lesson [illegible] you want to meet great intriguers at the summit of power, always stay in the shadows; keep your name out of the newspapers. Simanowitsch, the jeweler, the art dealer, the psychoanalyst, almost succeeded in becoming public cipher."

It is a matter of fact that Richards, Bessell and Sull, in furtherance of the conspiracy to oppress, threaten and intimidate as political refugees, [illegible] the free exercise and enjoyment of our rights and privileges, secured to us by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of the Right of Political Asylum, in order to slander, make false and general legally established facts, being recorded in public and other records, published as truth, altered, false and counterfeited writings in their book.

During more than two years the Sull work drastically increased the harassment of my family. Anonymous phone calls with threats and [illegible] calling me "Prince Orlov" took place many times, and even little daughter, in my presence, was called by unknown individuals on the street, "little Princess Orlov," nothing that was shocking and intimidating, to the little girl, who was seven to eight years old at the time. Upon investigation, my Sull literary [illegible], is allegedly a relative of Guy Richards.

The contents of Sull's book contained in introduction to some forgeries uttered by Bessell and Richards and to invented events and dates, mainly published by Richards in *The Rasputin of the Romanovs*.

(18.) As a result of my refusal and complaints concerning the money and other valuables offered to me to accept forgeries as authentic documentation and to be a false witness with regard to these matters, knowingly defrauding myself and conspiring to defraud the United States, in accordance with Peter Bessell's verbal threats and such threats conveyed to me in his letter of January 11, 1971, a copy of which is reproduced on page [illegible] Exhibit "D"), during 1971, and especially during the time of the hectic Watergate operations in 1972, I was repeatedly threatened by known and unknown individuals, that aforesaid forgeries uttered by Bessell, Richards and others, accompanied by new falsifications and forgeries concerning my person would be planted in official records of the U.S. Government (U.S. Department of State, C.I.A., White House) and would later, as authentic papers, be published in order to eliminate me and destroy me once and forever. Some persons known to me, the names of which will be committed in addition to this Complaint, during 1971-1972, many times in personal and in telephone contacts stated and/or threatened me that (A) Peter Bessell and Guy Richards were going to invent and document the new forgeries the rescuers and the route of escape of the Russian Imperial family in 1918 from Siberia, which would be unknown to anyone else, and consequently, I, not owning said falsely made and invented facts, would appear as an impostor publicly, as well as also during my eventual legal action against the [illegible] of the Russian Imperial Inheritance in the United States and Western Europe, (B) the publication of a forgeries [illegible] meaning my person would mention my sisters, that would be totally omitted, [illegible] mentioned as an [illegible], and in this way my established the identity would be disappeared. [illegible] the other [illegible] of this conspiracy against myself I was also threatened by [illegible] who [illegible] followed me daily from 1971-1972. It is a matter of fact that in the situation [illegible] threatened me against me of extortion there is intent to cause harm to my person, my wife and my daughter, as well as to my reputation and to property.

During 1971-1972 [illegible] Richards known [illegible] and with [illegible] defrauded [illegible] friends [illegible] the United States, to [illegible] in the way to [illegible] forgeries the color of legality and authenticity. It must be [illegible] that this [illegible] will [illegible] from S.K.G.B. provocations directed against [illegible] in the Soviet [illegible] known as the [illegible] Marshal Tukhachevsky Affair.

constructed by N.K.W.D. General Yeshov. Prior to World War II, the N.K.W.D., headed by General Yeshov, by order of Stalin, prepared forgeries based on fabricated and forged documents, allegedly incriminating of the victims to be. These were secretly planted in the records of Nazi Germany, and later "discovered" by other N.K.W.D. agents or collaborators inside of Germany and under the supervision of Hitler's Security Chief S.S. General Heydrich. Said planted forgeries were forwarded to Stalin's agents as authentic documentation, which was used as "legal evidence" by Stalin and Yeshov in the aforesaid Marshal Tukhachevsky Affair.

On December 8, 1974 Frank A. Capell of Carephath, New Jersey, who is Grand Prior of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem and Publisher and Editor of the *Herald of Freedom* and its *Confidential Intelligence Report*, and with whom I have been in friendly relations for many years, exclusively on his intiative, informed me that an important U.S. General with close ties to the C.I.A. recommended to be supplied with a Memorandum concerning my claims and demands with regard to the breach of the U.S. agreement of October 7, 1963, with the U.S. Government represented by the C.I.A., and limited to matters and problems arising from the aforesaid U.S. agreement only, and that he, in recognition of my support for the national security of the U.S.A. and in the face of the ill-treatment of my family and myself by the C.I.A., would try to intervene to induce the settlement of my rightful demands. Such Memorandum was prepared by myself and signed by my wife and forwarded to Frank A. Capell by registered mail (Number 15181) on December 12, 1974. I was informed by him on December 17 that the beforementioned U.S. General, who preferred not to have his name disclosed to me, had received the Memorandum, together with all necessary enclosures. On January 20, 1975, during my presence in a supermarket with my little daughter, an aged woman approached me and, amongst other things, informed me that it would be much better for myself and my family to prevent the publication of a book written by Guy Richards, and the only way to do this would be a deal on my part with the Soviet Union. This I sharply refused, making a complaint on the matter to the F.B.I. (Certified mail Number 42[illegible]). By incident, the very next day, on January 21, 1975, I received from Frank A. Capell the message that in the face of the difficulties of sueing the C.I.A. in the courts and of the possibility that no case could be settled by a Federal Court on my behalf against the C.I.A., the U.S. General, who initiated and offered his help in the settlement of my lawful demands, in his written communication to Frank A. Capell, could suggest only that if I would agree he could help me to employ a respected lawfirm, which would also be interested in publicity, and which would be ready to negotiate with the Soviet Union to collect in the Western world all monies and other valuables of my Imperial Family, with overwhelming participation in said tremendous fortune on the part of the Soviet Union, logically with tremendous damages in the Western World, especially the United States. This proposition, which had been accompanied by the aforesaid anonymous threat of extortion based on the preparation of the Richards and Bessell book, I definitely refused once and forever. The C.I.A. inspired operation, by use of the literary work of Richards, turned out to be an instrument of the Soviets. A few days later a third segment of the same operation materialized in an anonymous, but on behalf of the Soviet proposition of $1 billion, for me as a guarantee of the Soviets' participation in the collection of the Imperial Inheritance, to be deposited for my disposal "free and clear" in Switzerland. Acceptance of these propositions would have caused to the United States irreparable and tremendous damages, and involve myself in a conspiracy to defraud the United States. The instrument to coerce me into said criminal conspiracy was the book to be published by Richards, and the tragic situation of my family and myself, deprived of all of our civil rights in the United States as the result of the aforesaid conspiracies. All of these propositions were definitely refused on my part, and an additional complaint was directed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 3, 1975 (Registered Mail Number 15695).

About all herewith mentioned events and facts of the overt acts of conspiracy and violations of the law of the United States, I made proper complaints to the competent U.S. authorities, including the F.B.I. and the U.S. Department of Justice, Internal Security Division. At all times my complaints were accepted, in part discussed with me. Never was I informed by the aforesaid authorities that my complaints were improper, unlawful, fictitious or in violation of the law. However, at no time have the proper U.S. authorities undertaken any action to preclude the conspiracy against myself, and in accordance with the laws of the United States. No action has been taken against the actors and promoters of the aforesaid conspiracy. This was the reason, amongst others, that after the extortion attempts during January of 1976, about which I complained to the F.B.I., I informed a representative of the F.B.I. that, in the face of notorious nonfeasance with regard to my complaints, accompanied by deprivation of myself of any possibility for self-expression through the news media, and of legal protection by preventing me from retaining legal counsel, I was compelled to protect my family and myself to undertake in my limited ways these public and official steps, which would serve the purpose of exposing said conspiracy, and in this way to neutralize its damaging, harmful and destructive impact on our life.

In the realization of the threats conveyed to me by Peter Bessell in his letter of January 11, 1976 and also prior to said letter in conversations with me, and after said letter, through known and unknown to persons, Bessell's collaborator, Guy Richards, through Devin A. Garrity, publisher of the book, "[illegible]" [illegible] on sovereign [illegible], forged and counterfeited documentation fabricated by [illegible] and [illegible] of the British [illegible] of the [illegible] 1971. The main [illegible] of the aforesaid falsification, [illegible] newly discovered documents [illegible] how Emperor Nicholas II and the Russian Imperial Family escaped, forgeries and falsifications [illegible]

February 1, 1976

Prince Michael Romanoff

Kew Gardens, New York 11415

Dear Sir,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and arranged by Bessell and some of his associates, was to publicly establish mostly fictitious ancestors of the Russian Imperial Family, to legalize the forgeries as authentic through their publication, to falsely make out the British, who in 1917 refused to grant asylum to the Russian Imperial Family in England, as the rescuers of the family and myself in 1918, and to invent and to publish a new version based on fraud and the altering of facts, serving the purpose to "prove" once more that I am not the person I am, and thus not the rightful heir to [illegible] II and to the Russian Imperial Inheritance, deposited for more than 50 years in the Western [illegible]. Because the January-February 1975 issue of the *Truth Crusader* published about me a truthful and legally [illegible] article, containing supporting photographic documentation, as one of the scientific proofs concerning [illegible] identity, and demonstrating that my physical appearance corresponds not only to [illegible] of my father, Emperor Nicholai II of Russia, but also to pictures and photographs of my imperial ancestors from my father's line—Emperor Aleksandr I, Emperor Nicholai I, Emperor Aleksandr II and Emperor Aleksandr III—the malicious promotion of the falsehood that I am the illegitimate son on Empress [illegible] and of General Orlov, in the book by Gary Hull (with the cooperation of Bessell and Richards), was for the [illegible] and the British Secret Intelligence Service, as well as the C.I.A., no longer satisfactory. Altering established facts and publishing knowingly false, invented and untrue statements, Guy Richards created in his book another version to disprove my true identity, and to intensify the harassment of my family and myself in the United States.

The statement by the publisher of Richards's book, about the contents of his most recent book, made no secret that the said presented as non-fiction work, indeed, was in most parts an intelligence services fabrication. "Mr. Richards—a veteran journalist—believes his role is to correct the situation. He has done so in a relatively low-key manner which permits the reader to reach his own conclusions without being coerced. The assortment of characters one meets in the process are worth the price of admission by themselves—those two puzzled but enthusiastic old friends from the House of Commons, Peter Bessell and Jeremy Thorpe. Through a friend in the British Foreign Office, Peter Bessell made the discovery that there was a secret codicil in the Brest-Litovsk Treaty in March 1913 by which the Bolsheviks agreed to the Kaiser's demands that the Imperial Family of Russia be granted safe passage out of the country. The C.I.A. was obliging enough to confirm the fact to Richards. To all of this, including the existence of the Chivers messages, Henry Kissinger pleads ignorance ...no government will vouch for the accuracy of the Chivers messages which tell how the Imperial Family was spirited from its captors and smuggled out of Russia...that the original Lord Hardings letter which traces the escape route for King George V in June 1919 has not been turned over to experts outside of government circles for validation of its Foreign Office seal, its Hardings signature, its paper, typewriter or typeface .."

Part One of the Richards fabrication is titled "The Hunters" and composed of the chapters dedicated to the main sources of the forgeries and their promoters—both foreign representatives, allegedly agents of banks and agents of British [illegible] intelligence: Peter Bessell and Jeremy Thorpe. As known, Peter Bessell disappeared from New York City in 1974, with regard to various offenses committed by him, and he was allegedly, a few months ago, in hiding in California. During his interviews with reporters exclusively from the British press (and agents of the British S.I.S.), Bessell, concealing his real identity, stated that he was forced to go into hiding since Scotland Yard or the Federal Bureau of Investigation might otherwise "tap his shoulder." In an article published in *The Washington Times* of February 29, 1976, by Peter Pringle, is stated: "According to Mr. Richards, Mr. Bessell told him early in 1972 that the request he had made to the White House was beginning to bear fruit. A Kissinger aide had told him so Romanov papers had been found in a White House safe. The papers were code named 'Chivers.' These, Mr. Bessell said, were wireless messages from unidentified American agent, who had chronicled a secret 1800 mile escape route for the Imperial Family 'Mr. Miller' also showed Mr. Bessell a June 1919 letter from Lord Hardinge to King George V giving the family's scheduled route from Odessa to Poland. Mr. Bessell told Mr. Richards that the 'Chivers Papers' and the Lord Hardinge letter, still secret when he saw them, were to be declassified. The date given was March 1973, but it never happened, and Mr. Bessell has never produced any of the original documents—a fact Mr. Richards agonized over before finally believing they existed and writing his book. But Mr. Bessell has now admitted that the meeting with 'Miller' was never at the White House, he never copied any passages verbatim from the 'Chivers Papers' as he originally told Richards. He now thinks they could have been forged and used as a cover up for the real escape route. Dr. Kissinger denies any knowledge of the 'Chivers Papers.'"

Note must be taken that in my possession are authentic statements of high diplomatic representatives of the British Government at Ekaterinburg, who were agents of the British S.I.S., which reported they neither possessed, in 1918, knowledge and proof about the assassination of the Russian Imperial Family nor did they know the [illegible], made at the alleged burial site strictly disappeared from Ekaterinburg in July 1918. The British rescue of the Russian Imperial Family without their knowledge and help, was and is absurd.

[illegible] The British newspaper The [illegible] copies of [illegible] have leaked their way out [illegible] a number of [illegible], including those of Jeremy Thorpe. But, for all that, the Foreign Office still maintains that [illegible] is not aware of any such letter from Lord Hardinge. It might be that Hardinge's letter with the [illegible] is regrettably lost." (In the meantime, Jeremy Thorpe was forced to resign under the [illegible] that his alleged homosexual affairs with an [illegible]

al allegedly paid by Fisher to Bessell. The real reason behind Harper's resignation was based on his involvement with Bessell in affairs far beyond the before mentioned, including the promotion of forgeries and falsifications as instruments of conspiracy by Bessell and Richards against myself.

In my possession is a copy of an authentic letter, dated August [illegible], 1972, from John F. O'Connor of Connecticut. A respected author, who in his work, The Object of Affection, a translation and commentary published in 1971 by Robert Speller & Sons, disproves the published fictitious facts about the alleged assassination of the Russian Imperial Family, stating: "However, after a very careful study of the files in the Imperial Family in the possession of the German Foreign Ministry, I find it virtually impossible to accept the existence of any agreement, secret or otherwise, between the Germans and Russians, providing for the release of the Tsar."

In his book, The Fear of the Tsar, based on illegal interviews with my sister, Maria Nicholaevna Romanoff, Grand Duchess of Russia, who was also known as Janina Iaroveski and Janina Coleniewski, Guy Richards stated truthfully: "Maria's account is in accord with all this and also with what Coleniewski said about the three other sisters. She said that she was eager to see my brother and his daughter. 'Maria's claims deserve attention.'" But after the exposure of the above-said facts in his book, for which my sister Maria Nicholaevna was again jailed, resulting in her death, murder or disappearance, and Richards was sure that she could not deny his story, he knowingly and falsely stated in his book, The Fear of the Romanovs: "If this lifespan of the Czar of All the Russias is accurate (died 1957), it should not be overlooked that he could have sired one, two or three other children (in Poland) and Colonel Coleniewski himself could be one of them." Under a photograph of my sister, Maria Nicholaevna, in his book (photograph was knowingly altered), another false statement followed: "The woman in Warsaw, who many insiders believe is the Czar's daughter, Marie... She has told friends that she is the mother of Colonel Coleniewski..."

(20.) In furtherance of the conspiracy against my family and myself, Guy Richards has been able to publish, during the last 12 years, three books (participating in a fourth), many articles and has appeared at least four times on broadcasts, promoting his false, libeling, invented and, in part based on forgeries, literary works directed against me, amongst millions of listeners from coast to coast in the United States and in Canada. Creating in this way a coverup for many criminal acts committed against myself, my family and my sisters, acting on behalf of the C.I.A., B-S I.S. and Bankers, as well as in the interests of the Soviets, he has in this way established in all libraries and other records a deliberately and knowingly false record, which in its concealment of true and material facts is a main vehicle for the conspiracy. Indeed, there is no other public source throughout the United States, and in the Western World, other than the before-mentioned works by Guy Richards, which are overt acts of conspiracy against me, mainly on the part of the C.I.A., which has supported and protected Richards from legal action. Richards's books, radio (and other) appearances and the false public record established by him are the main sources for the increasing harrassment of my family and myself, and have been for the past 12 years. From all these activities, Richards has collected royalties of approximately $30,000, depriving myself of publication of my own memoirs, as an instrument for the suppression of my own book (books) on the part of the C.I.A. At least seven publishers have refused publication of my own memoirs on the grounds of the books published by Richards. The C.I.A. has prevented the publication of my book by more than 20 publishers contacted by myself. Richards deprived me in this way, based on the general outline of the C.I.A., from any possible additional income for maintaining the livelihood of my family and myself, and we have been living under conditions of an artificially created plight, accompanied by lack of any adequate medical and dental care, which almost resulted in the death of my little daughter in 1974. The health of my wife has been greatly damaged by said conditions, mostly caused by Richards and C.I.A. activities. It is known to the C.I.A. and Richards that I have alway suffered from the hereditary bleeder's disease, which in part is based on psychosomatic factors, i.e. it can result in deadly internal bleeding under conditions of overwhelming psychological irritation, as has been the case a few times in the past. The deprivation by the C.I.A. of expensive medical help for myself, accompanied by the beforementioned activities of Richards during the past 12 years, present a knowing and deliberate conspiracy to murder me in this way, by deprivation of civil rights to life and freedom from injuries. The activities of Guy Richards, in cooperation with foreign agents, against myself would be impossible were it not for: (A) Protection of Richards by the C.I.A. through the inspiration of nonfeasance on the part of U.S. authorities with regard to his unlawful acts during more than a decade, and (B) Deprivation of myself of legal protection by the influencing of attorneys retained by me or in the process (negotiations) of being retained, in order to undertake legal actions by courts of law against Richards and with regard to other legal matters, including those concerning the C.I.A. directly. Indeed, the C.I.A., by protecting Guy Richards from lawful court action, is protecting its own unlawful acts, its own deeds of official illegalities and its own co-conspiracy in all said matters and deeds of Guy Richards.

The C.I.A. conspiracy to deprive me of legal counsel, despite of guarantees from the U.S. government, which have never been lived up to, has not been limited to the already mentioned case of Vincent F. Brevetti. During the past 11 years at least 10 lawyers or lawfirms retained by myself or being in the process of being retained have been influenced, also by U.S. authorities beyond the C.I.A. One of the lawfirms retained by myself in 1965 was Fosoff and Rosoff, New York City, which in a short time legally contributed to the establishment of my true identity, and to the defeat in Germany of the impostor Anna Anderson, who claimed to be my youngest sister, Anastasia. However, after the head of this firm, Morris Rosoff, was invited by President Johnson to a dinner at the White House, his service became unsatisfactory, to put it mildly, and I was compelled to discharge him as my legal representative. In 1971 I retained for various legal actions, with special to cover the case of Richards and his publications, the respected top trial attorney Prof. Harry Rothblatt of New York City, who established claims for a judgement in the amount of $7 billion, with a 40 percent contingency fee. However, mysteriously no actions were undertaken by Prof. Rothblatt, and he was [illegible] The other lawfirms were influenced against myself: Vormier, Kiely, [illegible] Chief of Counsel of St. [illegible], Court [illegible] of New York City, and Hartley, Godfrey and [illegible] of Aiton, Illinois. On May 7, 1973 attorney Sidney H. Sparrow of New York City sent me a letter, after it was agreed that he would represent me in the legal matters, stating: "It would be beyond work for me to even try to convey the extent of the pressure under which I am presently laboring. I have hoped to be able to be of assistance to you, but circumstances made that impossible. [illegible] with the [illegible] General Counsel of C.I.A., to [illegible] in various actions [illegible] Richards in New York City [illegible] Dreyer, [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible] Richards [illegible] Richards [illegible] 1973, which [illegible] copy to [illegible]

As a result of all aforesaid conditions, artificially created on the part of the C.I.A. and by the unlawful acts of Guy Richards during the past 12 years, our life as Political Refugees has been surrounded by acts and factors of daily terror. Writing in the June n, 1979 issue of the Eagle, commenting on the conditions of my family at that time, Edward Hunter stated that: "The little girl, my daughter—Lisl never has known what it is to take a walk on the street or in the park with her parents. Either the mother or the father remains behind, and things have gone from bad to worse since. As the result of the C.I.A./Richards conspiracy, the life and well being of my family and myself has been threatened by known and unknown individuals more than [illegible] times since 1964. It must be emphasized that during the past 15 years only special agents of the F.B.I. and officers of the Internal Security Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (with whom I was in contact during 1967-1970) have never threatened myself and never tried to influence me by the use of unlawful statements or declarations.

●20.) Since January 1975, I have been the Publisher and Editor of the self-edited monthly bulletin, *Double Eagle*, limited to mail subscriptions only, and this bulletin is published in conjunction with Business Certificate Number 699019 of April 11, 1975, Queens County, New York (see page 2). The bulletin was established by inspiration and support of my American friends and is not connected with any overt or covert activities of any agencies of the United States. It is dedicated to the national security and independence of the United States, and subscription revenue is the only additional source of income I have to maintain the minimum of a reasonable livelihood for my family and myself. While since January 1975, 19 monthly issues of my bulletin have been delivered for the information of the F.B.I., this neither proves nor indicates that its contents are approved of by the U.S. Government or published due to any open or clandestine instruction, advice or request on the part of the aforesaid government. It is also a matter of fact that during the last 19 months that at no time has any representative of the U.S. government notified myself verbally or otherwise that the contents of my bulletin are unlawful, untruthful or in violation of the laws of the United States, and at no time have I been requested verbally or otherwise to retract any statements I have made, or to correct any contents of the issues of my bulletin published during the past 19 months in the United States. In order to partly correct the false and fraudulent public record based on Richards's books and on Bessell's activities, and to expose the conspiracy against myself and my family, as a means of self-protection in the face of the permanent conspiracy against us and in conditions presented in this complaint, various issues of this bulletin have carried articles concerning the activities of Richards, Bessell and others, written by myself and based on known to me and verified facts and information.

On March 23, 1975, during a personal meeting with the respected conservative leader, Robert Welch, President of the John Birch Society, I was invited to be a speaker for said Society's upcoming New York Council Dinner in September. I accepted said invitation, and have since then been working on the speech, with the help of a writer appointed by Mr. Welch. For reasons of my personal security, it was agreed upon to keep my appearance secret up to the date of said arrangement in New York City. However, for reasons beyond my control, said arrangements began to be known in some circles, causing concern and panic, especially in the face of the speculated forthcoming disclosures and state ment, which never crossed my mind, but which had been calculated as a real possibility on the part of various conspirators against myself, including the C.I.A. and the individual known as Guy Richards. In consequence of this status, increasing harassment and threats have been received on my part to prevent me from the aforesaid appearance before approximately 1500 patriotic Americans, as an expression of conspiracy to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate me in the free exercise and enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured to me by the Constitution and by the laws of the United States, including Right of Political Asylum. Since the end of May 1976, such increasing harassment and threats have been committed by known and unknown to me individuals. The main source for aforesaid acts has turned out to be, amongst others, the individual known as Guy Richards, who allegedly, at the beginning of May 1976, made a complaint before the Criminal Court of New York City to the affect that I have been harassing him, which in the face of the irrefutable facts presented in this complaint is absurd. I am denying herewith any such allegations made by Guy Richards and/or any other person allegedly represented by Guy Richards, and if such complaint on the part of Guy Richards actually exists, it is another act of the same conspiracy, the furtherance of which is allegedly committed under the color of law.

●21.) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. Despite the fact that Guy Richards allegedly directed his complaint to the Criminal Court in New York City, at the beginning of May 1976; despite the fact that said Court had allegedly issue a subpoena for me the beginning of June; and despite the fact that the proceedings allegedly are to begin on August 5th, 1976, up to the date of this complaint, none of the aforesaide court documentation, complaint or subpoena have I received from the Criminal Court of New York City or on the part of any other authority of jurisdiction of the United States. Due to information from various sources, a copy of Guy Richards's complaint and a copy of the aforesaid subpoena of the Criminal Court, the original of which I have never received, are in circulation, allegedly anonymously, throughout the United States, and allegedly in Western Europe, serving the purpose of giving the false impression that allegations made by Richards in his complaint are based on facts, based on the alleged existence of the complaint before a court. This, accompanied by actual and possible future efforts on the part of the news media and accompanied by permanent harassment of me during the past [illegible] years should unlawfully and criminally convince myself that no matter what the truth is, Guy Richards is already [illegible] in advance of the allegations made [illegible], through the mail to many persons, but concealed from my knowledge, up to date, and preventing me from undertaking necessary steps for my defense and protection.

During the past [illegible] years the I have been [illegible] by known and unknown persons that I "may die soon." This pattern of threats has appeared in the [illegible] statements and declarations conveyed to me during the time since the beginning of [illegible] York City, the [illegible] unknown to me woman in the library in New York City [illegible] court with the [illegible] United States, that I will lose any action in [illegible] Morgenthau, is for Richards and against myself. [illegible]

Robert Welch, [illegible] State Department, New York [illegible] would not permit me to [illegible] that [illegible] Richards, and [illegible] that I will never win any lawsuit [illegible]

HEYDRICH, 1941

RICHARDS, 1975

New York Journal-American Sun., Feb. 7, 1965 GL

GUY RICHARDS sounds out a conductor at Naugatuck. Trainman stress need for "salesmanship."

HEYDRICH, 1942

[illegible] that I may [illegible] are [illegible] as [illegible] bulletin, the fact that it [illegible] that, [illegible] and [illegible] in the United States, that the individual known [illegible] Richards is, in fact the [illegible] Reinhard Heydrich, [illegible] from the U.S. to the West Chief [illegible] Security [illegible] General Reinhard Heydrich, [illegible] General [illegible] in [illegible] under the [illegible] for and [illegible] West Germany [illegible] face time. [illegible] immoral [illegible] result [illegible] in the United States, and [illegible] all [illegible] been [illegible] against [illegible] and by foreign [illegible] in violation of the laws of the United States. In his alleged complaint [illegible] allegedly [illegible] to his physical resemblance with S.S. General Reinhard Heydrich, and [illegible] possible only by one and the same person, using various names. [illegible] photographs reproduced on page [illegible] of Richards and Heydrich scientifically demonstrate that these are personal[illegible] one and the same person, and [illegible] photographs [illegible] myself to proper U.S. authorities have been verified in continuing years. The comparison of Guy Richards as a living person of age [illegible] 70 years, height about six feet, is the same as Reinhard Heydrich. The purchased and published by the Nazi photographs of Reinhard Heydrich lead to the only conclusion that Heydrich and Richards are actually one and the same person. The fact of the used by Richards documents is not disproving his identity until 1941 when he disappeared from the stage of S.S. General Heydrich, and the photographs are part of scientific documentation, which should be completed by tests of handwriting, voice prints [illegible] comparison with his appearance in Nazi newsreels and S.S. films, since he was a person of great prominence amongst Nazi leaders. Based on my information, allegedly such tests had also confirmed the fact that Guy Richards and Reinhard Heydrich are one and the same person. From this viewpoint it is irrelevant whether Heydrich is actually using the identity of Richards, or Richards during World War II used the identity of Heydrich. Due to information from a high officer of the C.I.A. and O.S.S., who was close to anti Nazi operations with Dulles during World War II, Heydrich was and is using the identity of Guy Richards in the United States, protected by some agencies, and the real Guy Richards, according to said knowledgable person, died or was killed many years ago. There were witnesses for the identification of Heydrich in New York City, and there are many witnesses in this matter still in Germany, who knew Heydrich during many years, from their service in the S.S. and in other Nazi establishments. Dr. Stedtmann says in his *Modern Criminal Investigation*: "The ears constitute the most characteristic part of the body next to the patterns of the friction ridges (i.e. fingerprints). They remain unaltered from birth until death." The comparison of Richards's ears with unaltered photographs of Heydrich published by the Nazis prior to 1945, and Heydrich's ears, presents in its result also a positive identification. The nonresponse on the part of U.S. authorities concerning S.S. General Heydrich is proof against some authorities, but it is no proof that Guy Richards is not in fact former S.S. General Heydrich.

Since 1966, after I learned and confirmed the fact that Richards *de facto* is Reinhard Heydrich, I have made lengthy and patient complaints to U.S. authorities, also with regard to his unlawful activities against me and my family. Said complaints have been directed to the Chief of Security of the C.I.A., to the N.Y. Department of Police, to the U.S. Department of Justice and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York City and Washington, D.C., amongst others, my steps in this matter being a part of concerted harassment and conspiracy against myself. In submitting aforesaid authorities with photographs and information re. Richards Heydrich, at no time was I ever informed that my conclusions were wrong, that I had mistaken the identities of two different persons, that I had done anything illegal or unlawful or that Guy Richards is not identical with Reinhard Heydrich. To the contrary, I was informed that my identification of Richards as Heydrich was correct, despite the fact that the aforesaid authorities never undertook any action with regard to my complaints concerning Richards's acts and conspiracy, as well as concerning Richards's true cover-identity of S.S. General Heydrich. I am in possession of copies of written communications in these matters directed to U.S. authorities from 1966-1975, and I am also in possession of communications directed to me which indicate that other persons have knowledge that Richards and Heydrich are one in the same person. The verification of Richards's identity as Heydrich based on comparison of photographs has been confirmed to me by a New York identification expert, confirmed in the opinion of the New York Police Department. Based on my experiences and training during more than 10 years in the past, I am an identification expert myself. That my conclusion concerning the identification of Richards as Heydrich was correct has been confirmed to me by: Assistant of Chief of Security, C.I.A., Steve Kuhn, 1966; Chief of Security, C.I.A., Howard J. Osborn, 1969, New York City Department of Police, through Cleve Backster, Academy for Scientific Interrogation, 1967 (and later), accompanied by confirmation on the part of another former officer of the O.S.S. and C.I.A. having professional knowledge in this matter, Special Agent of the F.B.I., New York City, August 1970, which concerned also said identification's complex and forwarded by me complaint. Exhibits "H" and "I" (page 18) are copies of my letter directed to the Assistant U.S. Attorney General and Chief of Internal Security Division, Washington, D.C. (other communications were also forwarded in this matter) and his response directed to me and dated July 10, 1969, including my Memorandum, the contents of which are self-explanatory. There are other communications in my possession concerning aforesaid complex, and I was and I am convinced that the person known as Guy Richards is the same person of the former S.S. General Reinhard Heydrich, who due to conspiracy of Bormann and Himmler, defected from Nazi Germany in 1942, but his defection covered up with fake and massmurder, maintaining his alleged assassination which in fact never took place, and that all my statements in this complex have never been based on any malice, knowing harassment of Richards despite my knowledge that he is not Reinhard Heydrich, but my legal and official complaints as well as my public exposures based on facts, have been caused by the fact that Guy Richards and Reinhard Heydrich are actually one and the same person, who conspires against myself in the United States for the past 12 years. Participating in investigations of some of the top Nazi leaders in Poland during my activities in the underground there, I learned from some knowledgable persons from said S.S. and Nazi leaders that, indeed, Heydrich had defected in 1942 from the S.S. to the Western World, and that his assassination never took place.

NY, July 23, Aug 05, 76

Anna Chrostowska Sauer

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

HEYDRICH, 19[illegible]

Guy Richards [illegible] on the staff of the New York Journal American

RICHARDS, 1970

SD-Chef Reinh. Heydrich spielt Stalin gefälschtes Belastungsmaterial gegen Marschall Tuchatschewskij in die Hände

HEYDRICH, 1940

Uwe Heydrich, [illegible]

DER SPIEGEL Nr. 47 1968 100

HEYDRICH, 1940

S Tues Dec 19 [illegible] New York Journal American

Named [illegible] in the Journal American

RICHARDS, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 06-19-2008 BY 60324 uc baw/dk/cls

THE SPOTLIGHT

VOLUME III NUMBER 13 March 28, 1977

Refugee's Petition To President Carter

Aleksei Nicholaevich the Heir to the all-Russian Imperial Throne, Tsarevich and Grand Duke of Russia, Head of the Russian Imperial House, etc. and August Ataman etc.

Dear and Honorable Sir:

I take the liberty to send this petition through the FBI, because this agency is in possession of documentation (received on Apr. 19, '71 by S. A. FBI, NYC, Robert Siwula), re: complex of the U.S. Agreement of Oct. 7, '63, between myself and the U.S. Government represented by CIA. This agreement which was arbitrarily broken by CIA in Jan., 1964, resulted from a written recommendation of the U.S. Att. General of Aug. 14, 1963, who had also adjusted my demands in his letter of Aug. 4, 1967 (public records). Despite, my complaints, petitions and said adjustment, the CIA ignored the settlement of matters of vital importance for my Family and myself. The CIA was and is issuing misleading, partly false, and serving the purpose to conceal facts, informations in order to cover up it's official illegality in my matters. This petition would be not necessary if CIA had not influenced — to put it mildly — more than 10 lawyers in order to prevent legal actions to enforce the settlement of my demands.

My Wife and I are Political Refugees by Right of Asylum in the U.S.A. since January 12, 1961, granted to us with regard to my voluntary support for the national security of this country. My service for the U.S.A. presented Congressional resolution re: H.R. 5507 (under my used in Poland security cover identity of Michael Goleniewski), which stated that my "...contributions made to the security of the United States are rated by the U.S. Government as truly significant...", that I "...collaborated with the Government in an outstanding manner and under circumstances which have involved grave personal risk...", and that my "...primary motivation in offering to work with the Government has been and remains desire to counter the menace of Soviet Communism...." Despite the fact that prior to our arrival into the U.S.A. we had been assured by U.S. Representatives that permanent help, protection and support were also granted to us to safeguard the conditions of the Right of Asylum, since 1964, for reasons beyond our control, we found ourselves in enforced situation of permanent ill-treatment and in conditions of permanent harassment inspired or arranged by some CIA officials said situation of official illegality caused irreparable damages to certain of our relatives, from more than 10 of who, some in the meantime died or were murdered or are missing. One of inhuman elements of the ill-treatment is the deprivation of us of many of civil rights, including any adequate medical help during last more than a decade. Not to mention my person, hereditary bleeder's disease of who was declared by CIA as not existing, since CIA declared myself through publications and news manipulation as no-person, in the U.S.A., the most tragic victims of the ill-treatment's conditions are my Wife and our Daughter born in 1964 in N.Y., who in 1974 almost died because of lack of any medical care. A ruptured appendix, operation of which was followed by abscesses causing damages to the girl's health and suffering from the dangerous illness' impact until nowadays, were the results. The lack of financial resources caused the release of the girl 3 weeks too early from hospital to home, where she would die if not the support of patriotic Americans, who protected the girl from murder by deprivation of medical help. After 51 interventions and under pressure of the possibility of public exposure, released the CIA from my Wife's and my own monies (deposited by CIA) $3,000 — for the hospitalization, but this was 3 weeks too late. My Daughter was and is, after the deadly operation and complications, without any adequate medical care, since it cannot be afforded; the entire future life of my Daughter depends from the urgent need to satisfy unqualified and expensive medical care, in order to prevent any possible complications, which already once endangered the girl's life in 1974. The CIA was duly notified about said situation.

Another example of the same ill-treatment presents the situation of my Wife (and mother of our 12 years old Daughter), who is suffering from exhaustion and for reason of lack of any adequate medical and dental help during the last 12 years. The CIA, as the representative of the U.S. Government, is well informed that in 1964 my Wife underwent a dangerous operation from which the medical recommendation resulted to keep her under permanent medical care. The CIA is also well informed that some of its high representatives undertook everything possible to prevent my Wife not only from any adequate medical and dental help, but also from any slightest amelioration of the most hard conditions of life, as one of expressions of the ill-treatment of us Political Refugees but also one of causes which damaged the health's condition of my Wife.

In 1963 the U.S. Government paid to my Wife and myself monies as reimbursement for loss of property and rights behind the Iron Curtain and in situation caused by interest of the national security of the U.S.A. Said reimbursement as well as the U.S. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1963, were limited to my identity of Colonel Michael Goleniewski, containing no reference to any other rights. Despite the fact that the U.S. Agreement was broken arbitrarily by CIA 3 months after its ratification, and 90% of its conditions had been never fulfilled, leaving us without health and life insurances, etc., the CIA disregarding all petitions and demands, including adjustment of the U.S. Att. General in 1967, was and is holding our monies, releasing those in small monthly payments only, after having deprived us from any other possible sources of additional independent income. For reasons of my Wife's and our Daughter's beforementioned health condition, needing immediately medical (dental) care and help, and since the Central Intelligence Agency is placed directly under the National Security Council and is, therefore, immediately under your jurisdiction, I would like to ask you herewith most urgently, to induce the release of my Wife's and my monies deposited by CIA since 1963 (balance & interest since this time) without any delay in time. I urged during last 2 months the CIA through FBI channels to do so, and the last time on June 24, 1976, however, as during last 12 years my petitions and requests had been not settled.

By this occasion I am making herewith a complaint that the CIA, despite recent expressions of its official illegalities and Congressional investigations to preclude its continuation, is conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate us Political Refugees, in the free exercise and enjoyment of our rights and privileges secured to us by Constitution, the laws of the United States and by the Right of Political Asylum. The artificially created states of deprivation of us of medical care is one of many factors of aforesaid conspiracy. Another such factor is based on recently publication in the United States of forgeries prepared by international massmurderers and in part directed against myself (purpose: libeling, harassment etc.), "authenticity" of which is based on the only statement that said forgeries allegedly had been planted into some records of the White House (or other U.S. Authorities). In the hope that you would give my petition an urgent attention, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,
Aleksei Nicholaevich
Romanoff

P.O. Box 281
Murray Hill Station
New York, N.Y. 10016

ENCLOSE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-[illegible]-2008 BY 6[illegible]uc bmp/dk/cls

His Imperial Highness
Alexsei Nicholaevich Romanoff
Post Office Box 201 Murray Hill Sta.
New York, New York 10016 PG-3/77

Seligman, Missouri

July 28, 1978 Issue 236

THE OZARK SUNBEAM PAGE THREE

Political Refugee's Petition To President Ford

Alekseí Nicholaevich the Heir to the all-Russian Imperial Throne, Tsarevich and Grand Duke of Russia, Head of the Russian Imperial House, etc and August Ataman etc.

Hon Gerald R Ford, President of the U.S.A. The White House, Washington, D.C. 20013 Through Hon J. Wallace LaPrade, Assistant FBI Director and Chief of FBI Field Office 201 E. 69 St. NYC

Dear and Honorable Sir:

I take the liberty to send this petition through the FBI, because this agency is in possession of documentation (received on Apr. 19, '71 by S. A. FBI, NYC, Robert Siwula), re: complex of the U.S. Agreement of Oct. 7, '63, between myself and the U.S. Government represented by CIA. This agreement which was arbitrarily broken by CIA in Jan., 1964, resulted from a written recommendation of the U.S. Att. General of Aug. 14, 1963, who had also adjusted my demands in his letter of Aug. 4, 1967 (public records). Despite, my complaints, petitions and said adjustment, the CIA ignored the settlement of matters of vital importance for my Family and myself. The CIA was and is issuing misleading, partly false, and serving the purpose to conceal facts, informations in order to cover up it's official illegality in my matters. This petition would be not necessary if CIA had not influenced — to put it mildly — more than 10 lawyers in order to prevent legal sections to enforce the settlement of my demands.

My Wife and I are Political Refugees by Right of Asylum in the U.S.A. since January 12, 1961, granted to us with regard to my voluntary support for the national security of this country. My service for the U.S.A. presented Congressional resolution re: H.R. 5507 (under my used in Poland security cover identity of Michael Goleniewski), which stated that my "...contributions made to the security of the United States are rated by the U.S. Government as truly significant...", that I "...collaborated with the Government in an outstanding manner and under circumstances which have involved grave personal risk...", and that my "...primary motivation in offering to work with the Government has been and remains desire to counter the menace of Soviet Communism...." Despite the fact that prior to our arrival into the U.S.A. we had been assured by U.S. Representatives that permanent help, protection and support were also granted to us to safeguard the conditions of the Right of Asylum, since 1964, for reasons beyond our control, we found ourselves in enforced situation of permanent ill-treatment and in conditions of permanent harassment inspired or arranged by some CIA officials said situation of official illegality caused irreparable damages to certain of our relatives, from more than 10 of who, some in the meantime died or were murdered or are missing. One of inhuman elements of the ill-treatment is the deprivation of us of many of civil rights, including any adequate medical help during last more than a decade. Not to mention my person, hereditary bleeder's disease of who was declared by CIA as not existing, since CIA declared myself through publications and news manipulation as no-person, in the U.S.A., the most tragic victims of the ill-treatment's conditions are my Wife and our Daughter born in 1964 in N.Y., who in 1974 almost died because of lack of any medical care. A ruptured appendix, operation of which was followed by abscesses causing damages to the girl's health and suffering from the dangerous illness' impact until nowadays, were the results. The lack of financial resources caused the release of the girl 3 weeks too early from hospital to home, where she would die if not the support of patriotic Americans, who protected the girl from murder by deprivation of medical help. After 51 interventions and under pressure of the possibility of public exposure, released the CIA from my Wife's and my own monies (deposited by CIA) $3,000 — for the hospitalization, but this was 3 weeks too late. My Daughter was and is, after the deadly operation and complications, without any adequate medical care, since it cannot be afforded; the enture future life of my Daughter depends from the urgent need to satisfy qualified and expensive medical care, in order to prevent any possible complications, which already once endangered the girl's life in 1974. The CIA was duly notified about said situation.

Царéвич
Алéксѣй
Николáевичъ

Another example of the same ill-treatment presents the situation of my Wife (and mother of our 12 years old Daughter), who is suffering from exhaustion and for reason of lack of any adequate medical and dental help during the last 12 years. The CIA, as the representative of the U.S. Government, is well informed that in 1964 my Wife underwent a dangerous operation from which the medical recommendation resulted to keep her under permanent medical care. The CIA is also well informed that some of its high representatives undertook everything possible to prevent my Wife not only from any adequate medical and dental help, but also from any slightest amelioration of the most hard conditions of life, as one of expressions of the ill-treatment of us Political Refugees but also one of causes which damaged the health's condition of my Wife.

In 1963 the U.S. Government paid to my Wife and myself monies as reimbursement for loss of property and rights behind the Iron Curtain and in situation caused by interest of the national security of the U.S.A. Said reimbursement as well as the U.S. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1963, were limited to my identity of Colonel Michael Goleniewski, containing no reference to any other rights. Despite the fact that the U.S. Agreement was broken arbitrarily by CIA 3 months after its ratification, and 90% of its conditions had been never fulfilled, leaving us without health and life insurances, etc., the CIA disregarding all petitions and demands, including adjustment of the U.S. Att. General in 1967, was and is holding our monies, releasing those in small monthly payments only, after having deprived us from any other possible sources of additional independent income. For reasons of my Wife's and our Daughter's beforementioned health condition, needing immediately medical (dental) care and help, and since the Central Intelligence Agency is placed directly under the National Security Council and is, therefore, immediately under your jurisdiction, I would like to ask you herewith most urgently, to induce the release of my Wife's and my monies deposited by CIA since 1963 (balance & interest since this time) without any delay in time. I urged during last 2 months the CIA through FBI channels to do so, and the last time on June 24, 1976, however, as during last 12 years my petitions and requests had been not settled.

By this occasion I am making herewith a complaint that the CIA, despite recent exposures of its official illegalities and Congressional investigations to preclude its continuation, is conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate us Political Refugees, in the free exercise and enjoyment of our rights and privileges secured to us by Constitution, the laws of the United States and by the Right of Political Asylum. The artifically created states of deprivation of us of medical care is one of many factors of aforesaid conspiracy. Another such factor is based on recently publication in the United States of forgeries prepared by international masamurderers and in part directed against myself (purpose: libeling, harassment etc.), "authenticity" of which is based on the only statement that said forgeries allegedly had been planted into some records of the White House (or other U.S. Authorities). In the hope that you would give my petition an urgent attention, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,
Alekseí Nicholaevich
Romanoff

REGISTERED NO. 301 [illegible]
Value $ 100 Special Delivery $
Reg. Fee $ 2 10 Return Receipt $ 2 1
Handling Charge $ Restricted Delivery $
Postage $ 6 81 ARRIVAL
POSTMASTER Bill
POSTMARK OF
MAILING OFFICE
FROM Michael Romanoff P.O. Box 281 Nyc 10016
TO Mr. Jimmy Carter President The White House Plains Ga.

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

other side
CHECKED BLOCK(S)
Show address where delivered
Deliver ONLY to addressee

RECEIPT
Received the numbered article described below
REGISTERED NO. 301270
CERTIFIED NO.
INSURED NO.
DATE DELIVERED 12.15
SIGNATURE OF NAME OF ADDRESSEE (Must always be filled in)
PRESIDENT-ELECT JAMES CARTER
SIGNATURE OF ADDRESSEE'S AGENT, IF ANY
PLAINS, GEORGIA.
DATE OF DELIVERY
DECEMBER 15, 1976

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DATE 06-19-2008 BY 60324 uc baw/dk/cls

THE SPOTLIGHT

VOLUME III NUMBER 12 March 28, 1977

G.

Refugee's Petition To President Carter

Abolish Nachalnik the Fire in the all-Russian Imperial Troops, Tsarevich and Grand Duke of Russia, Head of the Russian Imperial Throne, etc. and August Hetman etc.

Your and Honorable Sir:

I take the liberty to send this petition through the FBI, because this agency is in possession of documentation covered on Apr. 16, '71 by S. A. FBI, NYC, Robert Strodel, W complies of the U.S. Agreement of Oct. 7, '52, between myself and the U.S. Government represented by CIA. This agreement which was unfortunately broken by CIA in Jan., 1954, resulted from a written recommendation of the U.S. Att. General of Aug. 14, 1952, who had also adjusted my claims in his letter of Aug. 4, 1952 (public records). Despite, my complaints, petitions and need adjustment, the CIA ignored the settlement of matters of vital importance for my Family and myself. The CIA was and is forcing into hiding, partly false, and serving the purpose to conceal facts, information in order to cover up it's official illegality in my matters. This petition would be not necessary if CIA had not influenced — to put it mildly — more than 50 lawyers in order to prevent legal actions to enforce the settlement of my demands.

My Wife and I are Political Refugees by Right of Asylum in the U.S.A. since January 12, 1951, granted to us with regard to my voluntary support for the national security of this country. My service for the U.S.A. prompted Congressional resolution no H.R. 2187 (under leg. word as Poland security some Identity of Richard Colonovitz), which stated that my "... contributions made to the security of the United States are rated by the U.S. Government as truly significant ..", that I "...collaborated with the Government in an outstanding manner and under circumstances which have involved great personal risk ", and that my " ...gratuity and return is offering to work with the Government has been and remains desire to remove the remnant of Soviet Communism ... " Despite the fact that prior to our arrival into the U.S.A. we had been assured by U.S. Representatives that permanent help, protection and support were also granted to us to safeguard the conditions of the Right of Asylum, since 1954, for reasons beyond our control, we found ourselves in unbearable situation of permanent ill-treatment and in conditions of permanent harrassment, imposed or arranged by some CIA officials and situation of official illegality caused irreparable damages to various of our relatives, from more than 10 of who, some in the meantime died or were murdered or are missing. One of inhuman elements of the ill-treatment is the deprivation of an of many of civil rights, including any adequate medical help during last more than a decade. Not to mention my parent, hereditary bleeder's disease of who was disclosed by CIA as not existing, since CIA declared myself through publications and more manifestation on important, to the U.S.A., the most tragic victims of the ill-treatment's conditions are my Wife and our Daughter born in 1954 in N.Y., who in 1954 almost died because of lack of any medical care. A neglected appendix, operational which was followed by abscesses causing damages to the girl's health and suffering from the dangerous illness' impact until nowadays, were the results. The lack of financial resources caused the release of the girl 2 weeks too early from hospital to home, where the would die if not the support of private Americans, who saved the girl from murder by deprivation of medical help. After 12 interventions and under pressure of the possibility of public exposure, released the CIA from my Wife's and my own income deported by CIA! 12,000 — for the hospital bills, but the was 2 weeks too late. My Daughter was and is, after the dozen operations and complications, without any adequate medical care, there is cannot be adjusted. The entire future life of my Daughter depends from the urgent need to actively qualified and expensive medical care, in order to prevent any possible complications, which already were endanger of the girl's life in 1974. The CIA was duly notified about said situation.

Another example of the same ill-treatment presents the situation of my Wife and mother of our 21 years old Daughter, who is suffering from arthrosis and for reason of lack of any adequate medical and dental help during the last 27 years. The CIA, as the representative of the U.S. Government, is well informed that in 1954 my Wife underwent a dangerous operation from which the medical reasons condition resulted to hospitalization under permanent medical care. The CIA is also well informed that some of its high officials representatives undertook everything possible to prevent my Wife not only from any adequate medical and dental help, but also from any elegibility consideration of the most basic conditions of life, as one of as prisoners of the ill-treatment of as Political Refugees but it is free of causes which demanded the health's condition of my Wife.

In 1955 the U.S. Government paid to my Wife and myself monies as reimbursement for loss of property and rights behind the Iron Curtain and in situation caused by interest of the national security of the U.S.A. Said reimbursement as well as the U.S. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1952, were limited to my identity of Colonel Richard Colonovitz, continuing no reference to any other rights. Despite the fact that the U.S. Agreement was broken arbitrarily by CIA 3 months after its ratification, and 99% of its conditions had been never fulfilled, leaving us without health and life insurance, etc., the CIA disregarding all petitions and demands, including adjustment of the U.S. A's. Gutsavi in 1957, was and is holding our monies, refusing them to small monthly payments only, after having deprived us from any other possible sources of additional independent income. For reasons of my Wife's and our Daughter's hereditary health condition, needing immediately medical through care and help, and since the Central Intelligence Agency is placed directly under the National Security Council and is, therefore, too medically under your jurisdiction, I would like to ask you herewith most urgently, to induce the release of my Wife's and my monies deposited by CIA since 1952 Gutsavi & interest since this time without any delay in time. I urged during last 5 months the CIA through FBI channels to do so, and the last time on June 24, 1976, however, as during last 27 years my petitions and requests had begs not replied.

By this occasion I am making herewith a complaint that the CIA, despite recent expressions of its official illegalities and Congressional investigations to preclude its continuing efforts, is attempting to bypass, everything possible to prevent approval, threaten and intimidate my Wife not only from any adequate medical and dental help, the free exercise and enjoyment of our rights and privileges secured to us by Constitution, the laws of the United States and by the Right of Political Asylum. The artificially created status of deprivation of as of medical care is one of many barriers of alleged conspiracy. Another such barrier is based on recently publications in the United States of forgeries prepared by International manufacturers and in part directed against myself under Binding, International as I, "authenticity" of which is based on the only statement that said forgeries allegedly had been planted into some records of the White House or other U.S. Authorities. In the hope that you would give my petition an urgent attention, I remain.

Respectfully Yours,
Aleksei Nekhaievich
Gusevski

P.O. Box 252
Murray Hill Station
New York, N.Y. 10010

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F.

The New York Times

L+, [redacted], NOVEMBER 3, 1966

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

AN OPEN LETTER

TO THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATOR, STATE OF NEW YORK, HONORABLE ROBERT F. KENNEDY

DEAR SIR:

Since I got to date neither any answer nor even an acknowledgement to my last letter of OCT. 24, 66, which was sent to you — I take the liberty to bring to your personal attention the COPY of said letter in this way. The contents of this letter in connection with your letter of JUNE 1, 1966 (see: COPY) are self-explanatory.

N.Y., NOV. 1, 1966.

[redacted]

United States Senate

June 1, 1966

Mr. Alexei S. Romanoff
Post Office Box 281
Murray Hill Station
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Romanoff:

Thank you for your letter concerning my assistance. I regret the delay in replying, but the volume of my mail has prevented a more prompt response.

In order to expedite the matter, upon receipt of your letter, I asked the Immigration and Naturalization Service to look into the situation. I am enclosing a copy of the letter I received in response to my request.

I hope the information contained herein will be of some assistance to you, and if I can be of any help to you in the future, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Robert F. Kennedy

Enclosure

ALEXEI

NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF

P.O. Box 281, Murray Hill Station New York, New York 10016

Nov. 11, 1966

Re: 66-OH/ER/96.

REGISTERED MAIL 1 INSURED $ 1,000.—
SPECIAL DELIVERY + RETURN RECEIPT

RE: H.R.9407, Arrival 727 330 AUG
AUG 727 331 (GPO 6 DIM - 6/FEB.24.61).

THE HEIR TO THE ALL-RUSSIAN IMPERIAL THRONE, TSAREVICH AND GRAND DUKE OF GUSSIA, HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL HOUSE, ETC., AND AUGUST ATAMAN, ETC., ETC.

TO THE UNITED STATES SENATOR, STATE OF NEW YORK
HONORABLE ROBERT F. K E N N E D Y
110 EAST 45th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
(N.Y. OFFICE).

"PERSONAL ATTENTION"

DEAR SIR:

Since March 9,66, by advice of the OFFICE of the SPEAKER of the U.S. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK that we should take up our matters with you, SIR, - as the U.S. SENATOR from STATE OF NEW YORK - my BIFE and I are having you via several letters and telegrams for help concerning the settlement of our vital matters.
With regard to your friendly letter of June 1,66 which contained an offering of your assistance and help for us I took the liberty to ask you for a personal interview with you as soon as possible via my registered letter of JULY 5,1966 (reg.mail 802747). Despite my official asking via telegrams, phone calls with your office in NYC and personal interventions, to said request neither answers nor even acknowledgment to date.
You will find in the enclosure (01) a copy of a letter of my BIFE sent on Sept.16,1966 to the REPRESENTATIVE of the U.S.GOVERNMENT and SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE of the DIRECTOR OF CIA, Mr.GEORGE O.MANTON, WASHINGTON, D.C. where describing our present alight very clearly, presents a status in part already known to you, the contents of which are self-explanatory. In view of the foregoing I wish to ask you once more for a personal interview with you as soon as possible. I send also for your information in the enclosure (02) a BOOKLET of the CONSERVATIVE VIEWPOINT, CALIFORNIA of JULY 16,1966 (contained on 32 pages (insert.WASH.DAILY NEWS, SEPT.7,1966,page 28) part of my person, my activities and my FAMILY'S and my situation.
May I request you also once again to be kind enough to inform us which are your official hours and at what time you would grant us an hour view review FAMILY'S and my vital matters. Should I get again no answer from you - I have to accept this fact that some employee of your office for reason of their own are preventing my last letter (Sept.5,66) and my request from your personal attention.

Sincerely,

Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff

BY ADDRESS: ALEXEI S. ROMANOFF
P.O. BOX 281 MURRAY HILL ST.NEW YORK,N.Y.10016 , PHONE [redacted]

REGISTERED NO. 154011

Fee	$.80
Special Delivery	.30
Return Receipt	.30
Restricted Delivery	
Total	$

[redacted]

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АЛЕКСѢЙ НИКОЛАЕВИЧЪ РОМАНОВЪ (ГОЛЕНЕВСКИЙ)

ALEKSEI NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF (GOLENIEWSKI)

CONTINUATION FROM PAGE 1

LETTER TO: Hon. Michael A. Feighan, U.S. Congress, Washington, DC

I am glad that the Synod of Bishops of Russian Orthodox Church outside of Russia, made in this matter an inquiry by you since this information was also included in a Memorandum given to the Representative of the Synod Count George Pavlovich Grabbe, the Protopresbyter of the Synod, prior to the solemnization of the marriage ceremony due to Russian Orthodox rite on Sept. 30, 1964 I thank you for the acknowledgement to the Synod of aforesaid statements in its true essence; I informed Synod that John S. Wamer gave to you information about the verification of my true identity after the Session of your Committee, and not before it, having introduced uncomplete information about my self limited to the used by me in underground cover-identity of "Michael M. Goleniewski" only. I trust that you will correct this important matter in the records of your Committee, as you promised to me to do this in accordance with the laws of the U.S.A.

4. There is an additional crime Mr. John S. Warner committed with regard information re: H.R.5507, which was elaborated by CIA with out my cooperation and knowledge, and which I learnt for the first time in my apartment on August 4, 1963, in result of the congressional papers you gave me by hand and concerning H.R.5507. While information concerning a divorced wife in Poland is in general correct, the children whom I was forced to leave in Poland in result well known to you reasons, had been totally left out by John S. Warner from the information for the U.S. Congress - despite the fact that from the beginning of my arrival into the U.S.A. it was well known by Representatives of CIA, FBI, and Mr. John S. Wamer (and also to former CIA Director Allan Dulles) whom I left in Poland did also way.

5. Among other, on April 19, 1963, I had been invited by Mr. JOHN S. WARNER and MR. KLENENZ from U.S. CIA, to appear in the NYC's Office of Immigration and Naturalization, where I was asked to give the name of the children born in Poland, and following statement I had made : Danuta Goleniewski born 1946 in Zielona Gora and Jerzy Goleniewski born 1950 in Gdansk; in additions with my permission my former Wife's (who was a widow) daughter Halina Malinowski born 1944 in Swiebodzin, also used the name of Goleniewski. As I explained to you in process of our conversations, I had been legally divorced by annulment from first wife Anna Malinowski nee Machitko, and using the name of Goleniewski, in the year 1956, for reason of her progressive mental insanity and for other legal reasons connected with her hiding since beginning of 1944, i.e. during Nazi occupation. She was of Russo-Ukrainian nationality born 1924 in Poltava, Russia, true name Sofia Diatchenkov, and her family still lived at that time in Russia. In result of said legal annulment and my separation - my identifying Officer Legitimation No: 0737, issued on Dec.23, 1957 contains (page #8) no reference to my former wife & children who continued to reside with her in Warsaw. I would like to ask you also to introduce this information into the Congressional Records.

1 Original & 1 Copy ANR/mr.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff.

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Memorandum:

1) On Jan. 26/Febr. 8, 1965, Hon. Feighan acknowledged by phone the receipt of his letter.

2) In response to his question if I had also on April 19, 1963 in the Office of JTN Service in NYC, given the information about my sister Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna Romanoff a/k/a Eugenia Smith, I informed Hon. Feighan that for her and my safety reasons and because I was not able to see her at that time despite my request – I gave the information about her: Anastasia Tsuyuishi, daughter of Raymond Tsuyuishi born 1921 in Wyrzdowa Poland (Security identity); immigrated to U.S.A. in 1922 via Siberia.

Nicholas Nikolaievich Romanoff

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ON 06-19-2008

CONFIDENTIAL

АЛЕКСѢИ
НИКОЛАЕВИЧЪ РОМАНОВЪ (ГОЛЕНЕВСКІЙ)

ALEKSEI
NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF (GOLENIEWSKI)

P.O. Box 281 Murray Hill Station New York, New York 10016

28 of JANUARY 1965
15 of Jan. 1965.
No. RE: H.R.5507

copy

Memo: Jan 28th !!

TO
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON IMMIGRATION & NATIONALITIES

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR AND HONORABLE SIR :

This is in acknowledgement of our recent telephonic conversations as a continuation of our personal meeting in my apartment on June 5, 1964, and my public Note which I published for legal reasons in The Herald Tribune on July 7, 1964 (legal advice of Vincent P. Brovetti, attorney at law, NYC)

I would like to set to herewith with regard to the most important, discussed matters for your records as follows :

1. Your conclusion that in the part of the sleeping pill I gave you, and which had been found by my Wife Irmgard on June 5, 196 in the container with thic pills in my bathroom, had been mixed up very dangerous fungus bacteri, is correct and is acknowledging my own findings as well as conclusion of Special Agents of FBI, NYC, Mr. Joe Smith and Mr. Joe Marschalk, who also received from myself a small part of the same sleeping pill. The only persons who could put said dangerously prepared pill into container with other pills are Authorized Representative of CIA Mr. Kolemanz and Legislative Counsel of CIA Mr. John S. Warner. Both of them visited me at my apartment approximately two weeks before the pill was found by my Wife, on June 5, 1963. This attempt against my life, is clearly connected with the fraudulent misinformation about my person and true identity introduced by Mr. Warner into the Congressional Records for H.R.5507. The conclusions from confrontation of these facts are self-evident, and I reported about that to the FBI, OFFICE, in NYC.

2. It is obvious that Mr. Warner and other officials of CIA, introducing uncomplete informations about myself into the records of your Joint Committee, commited a crime for reason of violation of Section 1001, U.S. Code Title 18 ("Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact... etc., to shall be imprisoned not more than 5 years...".)

3. During our meeting on June 5, 1964 in my apartment you and your assistants Mr. Corso and Mr. O'Conner, informed me that due to official statement made by CIA Legislative Counsel John S. Warner, during 1961 & 62 th CIA with my cooperation verified my identity of Heir, Tsarevich and Grand Duke Alexsei Nicholaevich Romanoff of Russia, and I acknowledged this to be true.

CONTINUATION PAGE 2

A.N.R.

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REC. 461 PAGE 112

AUTHORIZED PLENIPOTENTIARY

ALEXSEI NICHOLAEVICH

THE HEIR TO THE ALL-RUSSIAN IMPERIAL THRONE, TSAREVICH AND GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA, HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL HOUSE, ETC. AND AUGUST ATAMAN ETC. ETC.

3 ** II ** 1967 A. 16 of FEBRUARY 1967 RE: L.A./67. ****

TINUATION FROM PAGE # 2 : AFFIDAVIT, RE: A12727330 & A12727331, BILL H.R.5507 (1963) E

.R.5507, which are true with regard to my voluntarly support for the national securi f the U.S. and with regard to my assumed name and dates as MICHAEL.M. GOLENIEWSKI, b hich contains no reference to my real identity, activities, name and dates as ALEKSEI ICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF born AUGUST 12,1904 in PETERHOF RUSSIA and are consequently mis nforming, damaging and most harmful for me. He deliberately delayed the settlement o his important matter in time (during 1964-67) and caused through this negligence gre arm and damages to me...**

* I assumed on FEB.24,1961 for the temporary use and for security reason by directio f CIA & FBI the cover name and dates of "OLDENBURG" including the non-SLAV cover-sto accepted at this time the proposition on the part of CIA to use a non-SLAV cover-st ecause at this time in 1961, in special circumstances, it was especially for CIA, the ost uncomplicated way to use such non-SLAV cover for my security. Minimum after the elf-appointed, libeling and deconspirating serie of articles of GUY RICHARDS by NY J NAL AMERICAN in MARCH 1964 (re:my person, my activities, my assumed name of M.M.COLE IEWSKI, etc.) I was deconspirated in my living place and the assumed name and dates o OLDENBURG" were an object of common knowledge with regard to said articles, i.e. tha his was a fiction....**

THIS IS AN EXCERPT OF THE ORIGINAL OF THE AFFIDAVIT OF FEB.16,1967 WHICH WAS SIGNED IN MY PRESENCE. I HAVE COMPARED THIS EXCERPT WITH THE ORIGINAL OF THE AFFIDAVIT (RE:L.A./67) AND FOUND THE CONTENTS OF IT TRUTHFULLY AND CORRECT.

Jurgila Blit

THE ANNEXED HERETO COPIES ARE IN SUPPORT OF THE AFFIDAVIT OF FEB.16,1967 RE:L.A./67, I.E.: CONFIRMING AFFIDAVIT of JUNE 3,1965 AND CONFIRMING LETTER OF MAY 9,1966 BY HERMAN E.KINSEY. STATEMENT BY ROBERT SPELLER NY JOURNAL AMERICAN FEB.10,65 & STATEMENT BY NELL HOTT OF JAN.30,65. STATEMENTS RE:RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY BY "CLEVE BACKSTER ACADEMY F.SCIENTIFIC INTERROG. OF DEC.11,64, DEC.23,64 & JULY 16,65. STATEMENT ON THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST ACTION SOCIETY OF AUGUST 9,1965 (PHILADELPHIA,PA.).

JERRY ALAN BLITT
Commissioner of Deeds
City of New York
Queens Co. Cert. No. 4-1150
Commission Expires Sept. 24, 1969

JUNE 12,1967. Alexsei Nicholaevich Romanoff

SIGNED: STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF QUEENS: ON THE 17th DAY OF FEBRUARY IN THE YEAR UNE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN (1967).***

Alexsei Nicholaevich Romanoff

IS AFFIDAVIT CONTAINED ON THREE PAGES WAS SIGNED ~~IN MY PRESENCE ON~~ EACH PAGE. I HAVE MPARED THE CONTENTS (EXCERPTS) OF THIS AFFIDAVIT WITH THE ORIGINALS OF THE ALIEN REG C.CARDS A12727330 & A12727331, US PASSPORT F 1004625, BILL H.R.5507, AND WITH THE COP REG.LETTERS NO:191225 FEB.24,66 & NO:402580 JUNE 2,66, AND I FOUND THE QUOTATIONS O ESE DOCUMENTS TRUTHFULLY AND CORRECT.

Jurgila Blit

ADDRESS: PHONE:

ALEKSEI NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF
P.O. Box 281 Murray Hill Station
New York, New York 10016

ALSO KNOWN IN EXILE AND UNDERGROUND AS MICHAEL M. GOLENIEWSKI. IDNT: A12727330 & A12727331, H.R. 5507, C.M.R. 24955-1964 AND USP F 1004625.

All-Russian Imperium 1904-1918, Exile and Underground in

ALEXIS NICHOLAEVICH

THE HEIR TO THE ALL-RUSSIAN IMPERIAL THRONE, TSAREVICH AND GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA, HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL HOUSE, ETC. AND AUGUST ATAMAN ETC. ETC.

3 ** II ** 1967. 16 of FEBRUARY 1967 RE: L.A./67. ****

ONTINUATION FROM PAGE # 1 : AFFIDAVIT, RE: A12727330 & A12727331, BILL H.R.5507 (1963) ET

With regard to the official conversation in my apartment on JUNE 5,1964 with the CHAIR MAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF IMMIGRATION & NATIONALITIES OF THE U.S.CONGRESS, HON.M.A FEIGHAN and his AIDS, my former ATTORNEY published in the NY HERALD TRIBUNE (and also other newspapers) a PUBLIC NOTICE, copy of which is as follows :

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EXCERPT OF THE NY HERALD TRIBUNE, JUL.7,64:

PUBLIC NOTICES

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1964

The Herald Tribune 1964 Presidential Election Guide

PUBLIC NOTICE RE: H.R.5507.

B. The aforementioned letters to the HON.M.A.FEIGHAN, contained as enclosures certain documents with my additional information, which I sent for the record of the SUB COMMITTEE of I&N SERV. and for the U.S.CONGRESS. The excerpts of said letters re:this matter, are following :

** You will find in the enclosure the CONFIRMING AFFIDAVIT regarding the verification of my identity by the former CHIEF of SECTION RESEARCH & ANALYSIS of C.I.A.MR.HERMAN E.KIMSEY of JUNE 3,65 in reference to the enclosed copy of article which appeared on JAN.19,65 entitled "CIA CHALLENGED TO BARE DATA ON CZAREVICH CASE" via UPI in certain newspapers, and his letter dated MAY 9,66 in which MR.H.E.KIMSEY confirmed all his pr vious statements re:the verification of my identity in no uncertain terms. The facts, dates and informations of the AFFIDAVIT of MR.H.E.KIMSEY are more detailed and based on his professional knowledge and are in accordance with some aspects of your stateme which you made in my apartment with your AIDS on JUNE 5,64, re:verification of my ide tity by C.I.A. ..** WITH REGARD TO VERIFICATION OF MY IDENTITY AND TO LEGAL FACTS F SAID IDENTITY, I SENT AS FURTHER ENCLOSURES COPIES OF FOUR DOCUMENTS WITH MY REQUEST FOR INTRODUCTION OF THESE DOCUMENTS TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS IN ORDER TO CORRECT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED RE:BILL H.R.5507. HON.M.A.FEIGHAN via said letters was also informed that : ** I wish to state that the serie of articles by GUY RICHARDS in the NY JOURNAL AMERICAN of MAR.64, widely promoted by other media of the HEARST CORPORA-TION was and is libelous,damaging and an expression of the criminal conspiracy agains my person, my interest and my safety.These articles were published without my knowle and my authorization. The inspirators (foreign agents) of said articles are the real authors of it and are solely responsible incl.GUY RICHARDS for all damages done to m and my FAMILY, or other persons; you are responsible for the participation in certain parts of said articles. This letter will be used by necessary legal actions as well in public way in order to protect my WIFE, our DAUGHTER and myself from libelous sta ments, attempts of printed assassination, national, religious, political and persona persecution and criminal manipulations regarding my heredity of approximately $400 M deposited in the US and western EUROPA...**.

C. WITH REGARD TO MY CONVERSATION WITH THE CHIEF OF SECURITY OF CIA AND HIS REPRE TATIVE ON JAN.16,67 IN MY APARTMENT A STATEMENT WAS GIVEN TO HIM WHICH CONTAINS,AMON OTHER, MY DECLARATION THAT :

** The CHAIRMAN of the JOINT COMMITTEE FOR IMMIGRATION & NATIONALITIES OF THE U.S.CO GRESS M.A.FEIGHAN promised to me on JUNE 5,64 to correct this lawless situation via gressional channel and especially to correct the names and dates contained in the BI

CONTINUATION PAGE # 3.

ADDRESS. xxxxxxx

ALEKSEI NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF
P.O. Box 281 Murray Hill Station
New York, New York 10016

ALSO KNOWN IN EXILE AND UNDERGROUND AS MICHAEL M. GOLENIEWSKI. IDNT: A12727330 & A12727331, H.R. 5507, C.M.R. 24955-1964 AND USP F 1004625.

All-Russian Imperium 1904-1918, Exile and Underground in POLAND 1919-1960, Exile in USA since January 13, 1961.

xxxxx. Alexis Nicholaevich Romanoff

REC. 401 ... 110

EXH. I.

AFFIDAVIT - INDEPENDENTE

ALEXIS NICHOLAEVICH

THE HEIR TO THE ALL-RUSSIAN IMPERIAL THRONE, TSAREVICH AND GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA, HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL HOUSE, ETC. AND AUGUST ATAMAN ETC. ETC.

3 ** II ** 1967. 16 of FEBRUARY 1967. RE: L.A./67. **

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** A F F I D A V I T **

RE: Assumed names and dates, Alien reg.rec.cards A12727330 & A12727331, BILL H.R.5507 (1963) and letters to HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN .****

I, THE UNDERSIGNED ALEKSEI NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF, BORN AUGUST 12,1904 IN PETERHOF, RUSSIA, LIVING IN QUEENS, L.I.N.Y., ALSO KNOWN BY THE IN POLAND ASSUMED (1923-1960) NAME AND DATES OF MICHAEL M.GOLENIEWSKI, AND ALSO KNOWN IN U.S.A. SINCE FEB.24,1961 by the FOR TEMPORARY USE GIVEN TO ME BY REPRESENTATIVES OF C.I.A.& F.B.I., SECURITY NON-SLAV DATES AND NAME OF "OLDENBURG", AM THE BEARER OF ALIEN REG.REC.CARD NUMBER A12727330 AND BILL H.R.5507 (1963). WHILE MY WIFE IRMGARD M.ROMANOFF IS THE BEARER OF THE ALIEN REG.REC.CARD NUMBER A12727331, IS OUR DAUGHTER TATIANA ALEKSEIEVNA, BORN SEPT.30,1964 IN N.Y. THE BEARER OF THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT F 1004625, ISSUED BY HER LAWFUL NAME ROMANOFF.

I AND MY WIFE WERE LAWFULLY ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE AT JAN.12,1961 BY GRANTED TO US RIGHT OF POLITICAL ASYLUM IN U.S. ON: JAN.4,1961 IN U.S.CONSULATE-GEN. IN WEST-BERLIN AND HAVE BEEN REGISTERED AS ALIENS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW AND BY ARRANGEMENTS OF THE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ON FEB.24,1961, BY THE U.S.IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. (MEMO I&N SERVICE RE:BILL 5507/1963).

I, THE UNDERSIGNED ALEKSEI NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF, DECLARE HEREWITH AS FOLLOWS :

A. On Feb.24,66 (reg.no:191225 ins.$5.000.-) and on JUN.7,66 (reg.no:402580 ins. $1.000.--) letters were sent to the CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE FOR IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITIES OF THE U.S. CONGRESS HON.MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN, excerpts of which are as follows: " * Enclosed you will find a copy of my WIFE'S OPEN LETTER of FEB.6,66 addressed to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, to the SPEAKER of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES and to all MEMBERS of the U.S.CONGRESS. From this letter, published on Feb.10,66 in the "WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS" (& on JAN.27,66 in the N.Y.HERALD TRIBUNE) you will see a lot of particulars of our situation, which compelled my WIFE to this step and about which you are very well informed since more than 2 years. ..**

** In circumstances of manipulations regarding my person, my real identity and my true situation at this time and phony promises to me on the part of the authorized Repres.of C.I.A., I was introduced to you as to the CHAIRMAN OF SUBCOMMITTEE of IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION on MAY 27,1963. During this session the LEGAL COUNCEL of CIA in your and my presence gave a short review (re:BILL H.R.5507) about my voluntarly support for the NATIONAL SECURITY of the U.S. and its western ALIES since APRIL 1958, including certain of the most important results, what was recorded in the MEMO.I&N Service, re:H.R.5507. Post factum I was informed that during this "session" (15-20 min.) were also present some other U.S.CONGRESSMEN. ..** I WISH TO STATE HEREWITH THAT DURING THIS "SESSION", FOR REASON BEYOND MY CONTROL NO REFERENCE AND NO QUESTION WERE MADE WITH REGARD TO MY REAL IDENTITY AND CONCERNING MY SISTER ANASTASIA NICHOLAEVNA (ROMANOFF) THE GRAND DUCHESS OF RUSSIA, A/K/A EUGENIA SMITH, WHO WAS LIVING SINCE 1922 in U.S.A. AND WHO WAS INDENTIFIED TO ME BY REPRES.OF CIA PRIOR TO SAID SESSION ON MAY 27,1963. THE PROMISED TO ME ON THE SAME DAY, BY LEG.COUNC.of CIA, PERSONAL CONVERSATION WITH THE DIRECTOR OF CIA (AT THIS TIME), MR.JOHN McCONE, NEVER TOOK PLACE **... During the conversation in my apartment on JUNE 5,1964 your aid Mr.O,CONNER informed me in your presence that the LEGAL COUNC. of CIA spoke with you about my real identity of the HEIR APPARENT, TSAREVICH AND GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA, ALEKSEI NICHOLAEVICH (ROMANOFF) a/k/a MICHAEL M.GOLENIEWSKI, verified by scientific tests including affirmative results conducted by the authorized representatives and consultants of CIA, H.Q. WASH.D.C. During this discussion Mr.CORSO declared that he has certain proofs regarding my identity as the TSAREVICH AND GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA, and you promised to me to support my problems also in reference to the legalization of my identity by the competent U.S.AUTHORITIES. A fact is that you in spite of your promise did not take the necessary steps by the authorized Representatives of the U.S.GOVERNMENT and by the U.S.CONGRESS in order to settle my matters and problems...**

CONTINUATION PAGE # 2.

ADDRESS. xxxxxxx

ALEKSEI NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF
P.O. Box 281 Murray Hill Station
New York, New York 10016

ALSO KNOWN IN EXILE AND UNDERGROUND AS MICHAEL M. GOLENIEWSKI. IDNT: A12727330 & A12727331, H.R. 5507, C.M.R. 24955-1964 AND USP F 1004625.

All-Russian Imperium 1904-1918, Exile and Underground in POLAND 1919-1960, Exile in USA since January 12, 1961.

xxxx Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff

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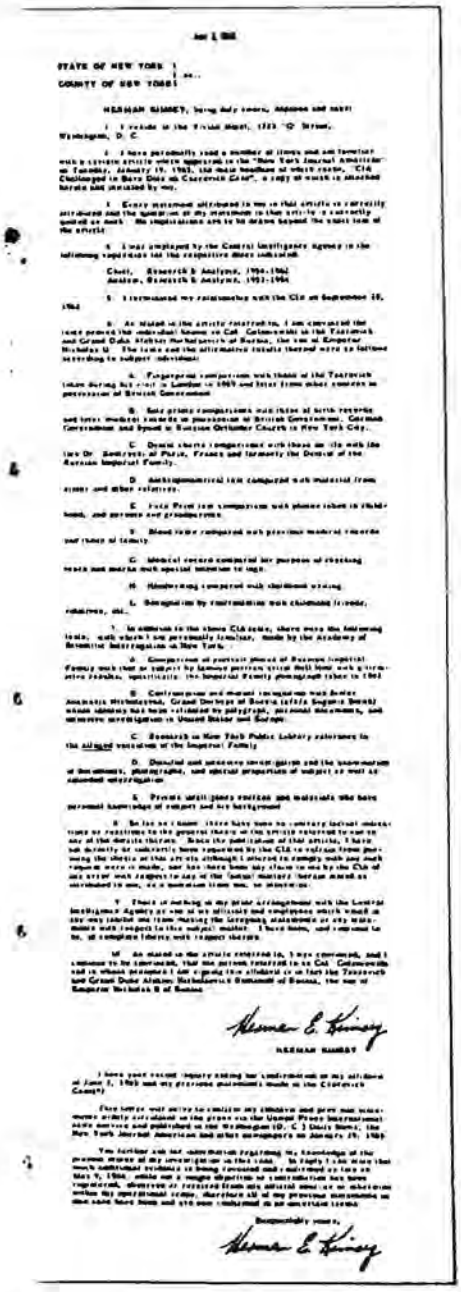


STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

HERMAN RAMEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I reside in the United States, 1333 "G" Street, Washington, D. C.

2. I have personally read a number of times and am familiar with a certain article which appeared in the "New York Journal American" on Tuesday, January 19, 1965, the main headline of which reads, "CIA Challenged in Dave Dore on Czarevich Claim", a copy of which is attached herein and initialed by me.

3. Every statement attributed to me in that article is correctly attributed and the quotation of my statement in that article is correctly quoted as such. The implications are to be drawn beyond the exact text of the article.

4. I was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency in the following capacities for the respective dates indicated:

Chief, Research & Analysis, 1950-1962
Analyst, Research & Analysis, 1952-1964

5. I terminated my relationship with the CIA on September 18, 1964.

6. As stated in the article referred to, I am convinced the same person the individual known as Col. Golenovskii in the Tsarevich and Grand Duke Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff of Russia, the son of Emperor Nicholas II. The name and the affirmative results thereof were as follows according to subject individual:

A. Fingerprint comparison with those of the Tsarevich taken during his visit in London in 1909 and later from other sources in possession of British Government.

B. Eye prints comparisons made from of both records and later medical records in possession of British Government, German Government and found in Russian Orthodox Church in New York City.

C. Dental charts comparisons with those on file with the late Dr. Sergevich of Paris, France and formerly the Dentist of the Russian Imperial Family.

D. Anthropometrical data compared with material from sister and other relatives.

E. Face Print data comparisons with photos taken in childhood, and persons and grandparents.

F. Blood type compared with previous medical records and those of family.

G. Medical records compared for purpose of checking marks and marks with special attention to legs.

H. Handwriting compared with childhood writing.

I. Geneologies by representations with childhood friends, relatives, etc.

7. In addition to the above CIA tests, there were the following tests, with which I am personally familiar, made by the Academy of Scientific Interrogation of New York:

A. Comparison of portrait photos of Russian Imperial Family each that is subject by famous portrait artist Neil Hoff with genealogy records, specifically the Imperial Family photograph taken in 1903.

B. Continuous and recent interrogation with Senior Anastasia Nicholaevna, Grand Duchess of Russia (alias Eugenia Smith) whose identity has been validated by polygraph, personal statements, and extensive investigation in United States and Europe.

C. Research in New York Public Library references to the alleged vacations of the Imperial Family.

D. Detailed and extensive street guide and the interpretation of documents, photographs, and special properties of subject as well as extended interrogation.

E. Private investigators services and materials who have personal knowledge of subject and his background.

8. So far as I know, there have been no contrary factual statements or positions to the general theory of the article referred to and in one of the details thereon. Since the publication of that article, I have not directly or indirectly been requested by the CIA to refrain from pursuing the theory of the article although I attempted to comply with any such request were it made, nor have there been any claim to me by the CIA of any error with respect to any of the factual matters herein stated as contained in one, or a combination thereof, or otherwise.

9. There is nothing in my prior arrangement with the Central Intelligence Agency or any of its officials and employees which would in any way inhibit me from making the foregoing statements or any statements with respect to this subject matter. I have been, and continue to be, in complete liberty with respect thereto.

10. As stated in the article referred to, I was convinced, and I continue to be convinced, that the person referred to as Col. Golenovskii and in whose presence I am signing this affidavit is in fact the Tsarevich and Grand Duke Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff of Russia, the son of Emperor Nicholas II of Russia.

Herman E. Ramey
HERMAN RAMEY

11. I have your recent inquiry asking for confirmation of my affidavit of June 5, 1964 and my previous statements made in the Czarevich Claim.

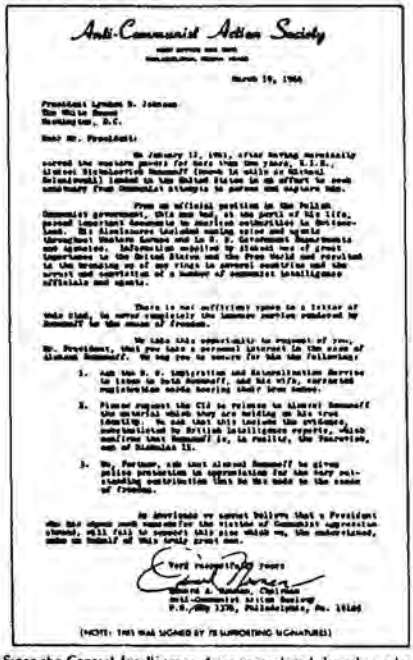
This letter was sent to confirm my affidavit and prior statements which were originally circulated in the press via the United Press International news service and published in the Washington (D. C.) Daily News, the New York Journal American and other newspapers on January 19, 1965.

You further ask for information regarding my knowledge of the previous status of my investigation in this case. In reply I do state that much additional evidence is being revealed and confirmed as time go by. In fact, while not a single objection or contradiction has been registered, whatever is revealed from any official source or otherwise within the operational circle, therefore all of my previous statements on this case have been and are now confirmed as of uncertain terms.

Respectfully yours,
Herman E. Ramey

12. The contents of this affidavit regarding verification of my identity were confirmed by Mr. Cleve Backster, Chairman of the Research Committee of the Academy of Scientific Interrogation, New York City, on December 19, 1964 and, prior to this, by Hon. Michael A. Feighan, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationalities of the U.S. Congress, in my apartment on June 5, 1964 (see Legal Notices, New York Herald Tribune, July 7, 1964), as well as by certain other knowledgeable persons. Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, July 4, 1967, and the announcement of the CIA (New York Times, July 22, 1967), demand is herewith made for immediate release to my disposition of all identification reports and their affirmative results regarding verification of my identity, as promised by the authorized representatives of the CIA in 1965 and as requested by me in my open letter to the Director of the CIA (Washington Daily News, June 16, 1966).

The following copy of a letter of the ACAS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is one example of efforts on the part of honest Americans to help me and my family:



Anti-Communist Action Society

March 19, 1966

President Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On January 12, 1965, after having successfully served the western powers for more than two years, H.I.H., Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff (known to allies as Michael Ostrovski) landed in the United States in an effort to seek asylum from communist attempts to persecute and capture him.

From an official position in the Polish Communist government, this man had, as the part of his life, passed important documents to Polish ambassador in Britain-London. His Ambassador initiated secret spies and agents throughout Western Europe and in U. S. Government departments and agencies. Information supplied by Alexei was of great importance to the United States and the Free World and revealed to the breaking up of spy rings in general condition and the arrest and conviction of a number of communist intelligence officials and agents.

There is not sufficient space in a letter of this kind, to cover completely the immense service rendered by Romanoff to the cause of freedom.

We take this opportunity to request of you, Mr. President, that you take a personal interest in the case of Alexei Romanoff. We beg you to secure for him the following:

1. Ask the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to issue to both Romanoff, and his wife, current registration cards bearing their true names.

2. Please request the CIA to return to Alexei Romanoff the material which they are holding as his true identity. We ask that this include the evidence, contemplated by British intelligence reports, which confirms that Romanoff is, in reality, the Tsarevich, son of Nicholas II.

3. We, further, ask that Alexei Romanoff be given police protection in appreciation for the very outstanding contribution that he has made to the cause of freedom.

We envisage we cannot believe that a President who has shown such concern for the victim of Communist aggression abroad, will fail to support this plea which we, the undersigned, make on behalf of this truly great man.

Very respectfully yours
Edward A. Walsh, Chairman
Anti-Communist Action Society
P.O. Box 1376, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105

(NOTE: THIS WAS SIGNED BY 75 SUPPORTING SIGNATURES)

Since the Central Intelligence Agency is placed directly under the National Security Council and is, therefore, immediately under the jurisdiction of the President of the United States, I wish to bring this open letter to the special attention of the President, Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson, referring to his proclamation of July 27, 1967, which in part states: "From its earliest day, our nation has been dedicated to justice, to equality and to order. We are a people committed to the rule of law, believing that it holds the greatest hope for human progress and well-being." I would like to ask herewith that the President of the United States induce the settlement of the aforementioned matters which are of vital importance to my wife, our little daughter (who is a U.S. citizen) and myself.

The Heir to the All-Russian Imperial Throne,
Tsarevich and Grand Duke of Russia,
Head of the Russian Imperial House, etc.
and August Ataman etc. etc.

Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff

Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff
New York, August 9, 1967 Address
Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff, P.O. Box 781,
Murray Hill Station, New York 10016.

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Ramparts
VOLUME 6, NUMBER 3 OCTOBER 1967

B.

An Open Letter

TO: Hon. Ramsey Clark, U.S. Attorney General, Washington, D.C.

International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Sirs:

Referring to my statement published by the New York Times on July 27, 1967 (p. 32; re: Instrument No. 116708 City Reg. Office, Queens County, New York), I am compelled to make the following announcement:

1. Since January 1961, my wife and I have lived in the United States by right of political asylum granted to us in the name of the United States Department of Justice on January 4, 1961, for reason of my voluntary support of the national security of the United States and its Western allies. Prior to our arrival in the United States, governmental help, support and protection was promised to us in the name of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI. Because of our departure, nine of our relatives found themselves in a very difficult situation, they were evacuated during January 1961 by representatives of the U.S. government.

During the past few years we (my wife, myself, and our American-born daughter) have found ourselves in most difficult circumstances, due to arbitrary and dishonest decisions of some CIA officials. I was thus forced in 1963 to write the then U.S. Attorney General, Mr. R. F. Kennedy, who answered in response to my complaint via his office on August 14, 1963: "The Attorney General has asked me to reply to your letter . . . The Attorney General has been informed by representatives of the CIA of the pertinent aspects of your case and has expressed appreciation for the opportunity to become fully acquainted with it. The Attorney General has expressed a strong interest in having it settled in a manner equitable to you and the U.S. government. This office has asked the CIA, as the executive agency of the U.S. government responsible for this case, to contact you regarding it. It is the Attorney General's hope that this arrangement will be satisfactory. . . ."

2. Since 1961, authorized representatives of the CIA—especially Dulles, Angleton, Helms and Osborne—have never de facto realized the promises of the U.S. Department of Justice. Even disregarded to date have been our most limited rights, provided in a United States employment contract (as a consultant to the U.S. government) entered into by the U.S. government on October 7, 1963, and represented by the CIA, which broke said contract without any lawful reason on January 10, 1964, and is at present approximately $50,000 in arrears with my salary payment, plus a balance of approximately $100,000 reimbursement for loss of property and rights which my wife and I were obliged to leave in Berlin and Poland respectively. Said U.S. contract, ratified by me as Colonel Michael M. Golenewski (H.R. 5507), contains no reference to my real identity and my rights of approximately $400,500,000 (see Legal Notices, New York Herald Tribune, November 16-22, 1965). In setting forth in detail the circumstances surrounding our stay in the United States and the events ensuing therefrom, I refer to my wife's and my petitions and statements published by: the New York Herald Tribune, January 27, 1966; the Washington Daily News, February 10 and June 16, 1966; the New York Times, November 3 and December 9, 1966 and July 27, 1967.

3. With regard to aforementioned poor and inhuman status under which the CIA is forcing us to live, demand is herewith made for the entire sum due—approximately $150,000—immediately. Said demand, including necessary supporting documents, was included in my complaint (July 27, 1967, reg. no. 15488) to the Hon. Ramsey Clark, U.S. Attorney General, Washington, D.C.

With regard to my open letter to the Director of the CIA (Washington Daily News, June 16, 1966) the officials of the CIA—S. Kuhn, G. Newton, W. Mahder and Chief of Security H. Osborne—have, in order to stall for time, made phony promises or unacceptable propositions. For these and other reasons, I must state herewith that I do not wish any further relations with officials of the CIA. I wish to emphasize that I neither tried to get in touch with the CIA prior to my arrival in the U.S. nor after the right of political asylum was granted.

4. The CIA is exclusively responsible for the fact that since December 1966, I am no longer able to pay the monthly rent for my apartment arranged by the CIA. The Chief of Security of the CIA found it necessary to pay said apartment rent (for December 1966-July 1967) as a small payment on account of my claims. I would never have needed such "help" if the CIA had settled my requests in a proper way. The CIA is paying my rent from my own money, which the U.S. government conceded to us and which is only deposited by the CIA.

5. The U.S. employment contract of October 7, 1963, provided, among other things, that in the event of cancellation served by the government (which never legally took place), the government expressed its willingness to provide aid and advice to assist me in obtaining non-governmental employment in the United States. These governmental promises were never fulfilled. Despite all my efforts (limited for health reasons by a hereditary blood disease and my age, and the entire situation) certain CIA officials have kept me away from any earnings for the past three years.

6. Despite my statement of December 9, 1966, in the New York Times with regard to a self-appointed book by an individual named Guy Richards regarding my person and my activities and containing criminal libel against me and also against certain U.S. representatives and/or agencies, no legal action against this individual was taken on the part of the CIA (or other federal agencies).

7. I discharged my representative, R. Speller (President of Robert Speller and Sons, Publ., Inc., 10 E. 23rd St., New York 10010). Such discharge has been effected by my letter dated September 7, 1965 (reg. no. 182617), and via legal notice in the New York Herald Tribune (November 16-22, 1965). Since said individual is still trying to represent me, disregarding my interventions by competent U.S. agencies, I urge that I am not responsible for such misrepresentation in any case.

8. I have been deprived of necessary and expensive medical help. Even the health insurance promised by the U.S. employment contract was never arranged by the CIA. I have been deprived of any possibilities to express my opinions through the free press and other news media in the United States, facing baseless charges and libeling by certain newspapers and publications. I deny the charges that I am the creation of the U.S. Secret Service (Krasnaya Zwezda, UPI 1965 et al), or a creation of the Jewish community (Vladimirskiy Vistnik, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1965 et al) or an invention of the CIA (Komsomolskaya Pravda, UPI, New York Times, 1966 et al).

9. Despite my complaints, directed to the U.S. Postmaster General on March 7, 1967, and also referred to U.S. Senators E. Long and W. Benner, our mail was and is in many cases opened and intercepted. It is advisable to direct all letters to our address by certified or registered mail.

These circumstances, serving the interest of some foreign agents and private persons who are interested in my Russian Imperial inheritance, have reached a point of national, religious, political and personal persecution, and of malicious imprisonment, my wife and little daughter are also victims of said persecution. Since Lenin, Trotzki and Swerdlov found no reason and no courage in 1918 to murder the Russian Imperial Family, and they escaped in July 1918 from Siberia into exile and the underground, it seems that some officials of the CIA are authorized to keep me and my family in conditions of a democratic SS isolation camp in the United States.

Protecting the interests of our American-born daughter Tatiana Alekseievna, an instrument, No. 116708, was recorded on July 12, 1967, at the City Reg. Office, Queens, New York, which presents our situation during the last years in a more detailed fashion, since there is not sufficient space in a letter of this kind to cover our complicated situation completely.

10. Since our admission into the United States on January 12, 1961, we have never had the assistance of an attorney referred by representatives of the U.S. government. I herewith wish to ask for an immediate appointment of an attorney-at-law for the legal protection of my wife and daughter. I am interested in honest attorneys, different from those whom I unfortunately had to meet in New York. Propositions can be directed by registered mail to my address.

11. All comparison material and identification reports regarding verification of my identity conducted by the CIA with the aid of the British Secret Service with my cooperation in 1961, are exclusively my private possession and have as such no reference to the national security of the United States. The verification of my identity has been announced by authorized and knowledgeable persons: Manchester N. H. Union Leader, December 19, 1964 et al; UPI, New York Journal American, the Washington News, January 19, 1965 et al; Washington Daily News, June 16 and September 2, 1966. The text of an affidavit of former Chief of Research and Analysis of Headquarters of the CIA, Mr. Herman E. Kimsey of June 3, 1965, and his confirmation letter of May 26, 1966, is as follows:

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LONDON

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SUNDAY TIMES review 11 NOVEMBER 1984

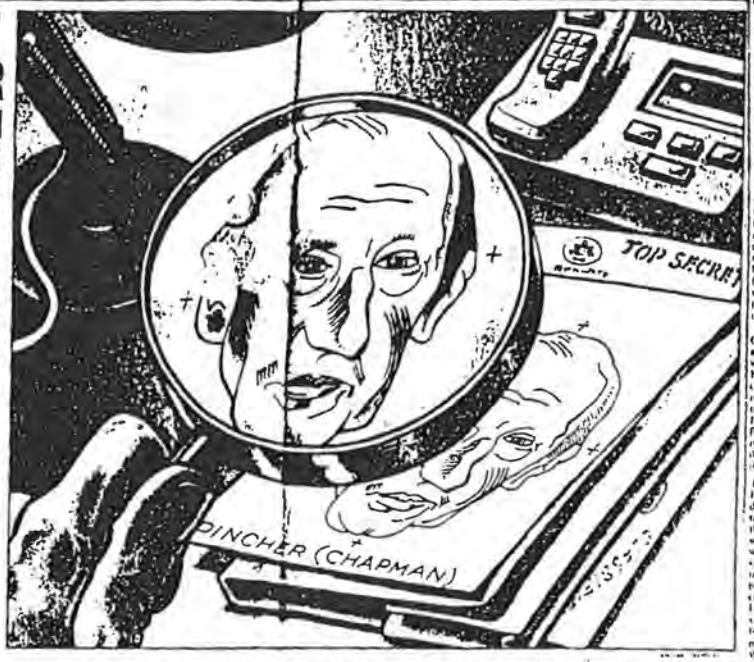
marlin LIGHTING EXCELLENCE

COCK-UP OR CONSPIRACY?

THE CASE AGAINST CHAPMAN PINCHER

by Phillip Knightley

● Over the last three weeks, the defence and espionage expert, Chapman Pincher, has revealed the evidence which has persuaded him and many other security insiders to believe that the late Sir Roger Hollis was a Soviet mole even while he was director-general of MI5. Today, The Sunday Times's own expert, Phillip Knightley, reads the same evidence as Pincher – and comes up with a different conclusion.



WHEN Admiral Stansfield Turner became director of the CIA in 1977, he had a long discussion with a former inspector general of the agency, Professor Lyman Kirkpatrick, about a problem no intelligence service has yet solved: the cancerous growth of the conspiratorial mentality. The symptoms of this disease are well known. Trained or warped from the day he joins the service, taught his trade, his outlook, the intelligence officer turns inward. He and his fellows become a small self-sufficient society into which the realities of the normal world seldom intrude.

At the early stages the illness manifests itself most often in alcoholism and divorce, but as it progresses it develops paranoid tendencies: a free-floating suspicion, the belief that outsiders are intent on penetrating the secret tunnels to destroy it from within. The last stage is the conspiracy conscious – the officer is certain that he is the victim of a devious plot in which even his fellow officers may be involved. No stage can be treated. The course is irreversible.

Kirkpatrick was invited to other CIA chiefs' briefings. But the more used Turner's company, the less he liked it, and he complained to the jurisdiction of the Official Secrets Act, have worked consistently over the years for vindication and revenge.

This group was behind the spy fever of recent years, the apparently endless exposures of often old and insignificant men for services performed for the Soviet Union decades ago. It is without doubt behind the current obsession to prove that the late Sir Roger Hollis, one-time director-general of MI5, was a long-serving Soviet penetration agent, the most important spy of all, the king mole.

The current champion of the group's cause is Chapman Pincher, a journalist who has made his career in writing about defence and intelligence matters and who on his own admission has occasionally given MI5 a helping hand when it needed to plant a story of its own. Their Secret Trade, his latest book, "Too Secret Too Long" is basically the case against Hollis, mustered and endorsed by Pincher himself. How strong a case is it?

[illegible] MI5 made mistakes in giving [illegible] the atom spy scientist [illegible] Hollis only a mild rap [illegible] Five assisted some prominent Fascists [illegible] director-general. He had to divide [illegible] important points. Lure is simple for [illegible] SIS and MI5 [illegible] on which Gouzenko seemed certain was the answer to the question: Who sent the telegram that mentioned Elli? Gouzenko said it was "the Soviet military attache in London". If this is so, then Sonia did not send the message from her transmitter in Avenue Elmtage, Oxford, as Pincher speculates she might have done, she becomes less likely to be the agent running Elli, and the links between Sonia and Hollis, already tenuous, reach breaking point.

If the sender of the Elli telegram was the Soviet military attache in London, then it is likely that Elli was in London, and the name of Anthony Blunt immediately comes to mind. Blunt was a rising star in MI5 at the time and one of his jobs was the surveillance of foreign embassies in London. He would have had every reason for taking out MI5 files about Soviet intelligence officers.

Of course, if we are to label Gouzenko's testimony in Pincher as confused and unreliable, then we must accept that what he told Bennett could also have been confused and unreliable. The point is that a case could be made out that the Elli information fitted Hollis and Blunt as neatly as it fitted Hollis and that therefore it is foolish to convict Hollis on a defector's suspect testimony by itself.

THE BEST of the case against Hollis can be explained by differing philosophical approaches to security work. In the 1960s there was considerable conflict within MI5 and to a lesser extent within SIS – over how the services should respond to what appeared to be a vigorous intelligence attack by the Soviet Union. The men in charge, Roger Hollis in MI5 and Dick White head of SIS, took the view that the KGB was run by formidable clever officers but be men no brighter than their Western counterparts.

This believed that the West could monitor the democratic flaws of its handling of security and counter-espionage and still

[illegible] brought the agents' operations to a standstill. But the diverse also caused the Atlantic a lot of schism admired and even less often discussed. It infected the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6, or MI6) and the Security Service (MI5) alike and though never as virulent as in the United States, has persisted much longer in a peculiarly British mutation.

In America, those officers who were removed in the best interest of the service eventually came to terms with the decision. Here, disgruntled former officers, whose spokesman is Peter Wright, once a senior MI5 officer, now in retirement in Australia beyond the [illegible] arrangements are where responsibility lies. A mistake of guilt by association, guilt by geographical association, guilt by supposition, guilt by association, guilt by omission, guilt by presumption.

Pincher's argument goes like this: Hollis lived in Shanghai in the 1930s. Communists lived there too. He shot several. Anyone who may have been Soviet agent. Hollis was with MI5 in Washington, New Zealand, during the war. Some lived in Whitehall. The Soviet mole chose to where Hollis lived in Oxford. Some were radar managers for Morgan. Hollis's department was responsible for breaking radar. It did not do so. Hollis's department was responsible for preparing a list of dangerous communists. Sonya's brother was a Soviet agent, yet he was not on the list.

[illegible] Hollis is an unsolved mystery. Hollis did for the best reasons in the world. Given that there was a mole, all radar would fail in MI5. The man who allegedly shot at Oxford made what Lily was Hollis. When Sonya was in Shanghai, she thought MI5's interrogation was in Russian. He was not made to disprove, but no attempt was made to consider such evidence. Hollis was convicted on the evidence.

When Hollis was sent to Australia for investigation, records of MI5 traffic to and from that country, the KGB changed the cipher. The Cambridge ring of spies operated throughout the war without hindrance. Hollis was responsible for preventing such a risk. The fact that the British diplomat Donald Maclean was to be interrogated on the morning of May 28, 1951 whom certainly suggested from MI5, and it gave Maclean the chance to defect, along with Guy Burgess. Hollis was one of the few who knew of the Kim Philby investigation. While Hollis was in Australia several cases fell apart with suspicions from Kim Philby was without criminal foreknowledge. Only he was to be approached and interrogated in Beirut on January, 1963. Hollis was one of the few who knew of this decision.

The way the Profumo affair was handled inflicted great damage to Britain's reputation and that of the Tory government. Next to Profumo himself, Hollis was a key figure in the mis-management. Anthony Blunt and Leo Long were Soviet agents but Hollis did all he could to ensure they would not be prosecuted and their community extended to anyone they named as agents or assistants. Blunt seems to have been warned about his expulsion and an offer of immunity. Hollis is a *possible* source of that leak. When there was a strong suspicion that Graham Mitchell, Hollis's deputy, might be a Soviet agent Hollis would not allow him to be interrogated and so give him the opportunity to clear himself. Though after Hollis retired Mitchell was interrogated and cleared.

Suspicions against Michael Hanley, a senior MI5 officer were almost certainly planted by the KGB who is must have received details of his career from someone inside MI5. Hollis was one of only two with access to them. Many Canadian cases against Soviet penetration collapsed because they around to have been betrayed. The culprit could have been MI5 and Hollis's had knowledge of most of them.

In this shorgun blast of allegations, never once does Pincher or his informants give Hollis the benefit of the doubt, never once do they [illegible] explanation never once do they take the time to look [illegible]

[illegible] Pincher [illegible] with [illegible] Hollis [illegible] Hollis [illegible] Hollis

THE SUNDAY TIMES, 11 NOVEMBER 1984

PINCHER

Continued from previous page

They wanted to set up a committee of MI5 and SIS officers to examine the extent of this penetration. Were the infamous three, Philby, Burgess and Maclean, the only penetration agents, or were there others still working for the Soviet Union? The service chiefs were not against this line of inquiry, but they fell out with the young officers over methods, in particular over how to treat any suspects.

The young officers wanted prosecution and exposure no matter how long ago the offence had occurred and no matter what the suspect's current position might be. The service chiefs argued that in the intelligence world, particularly that of the SIS, the truth is never simple. What to the "policemen" of MI5 might appear treason could have innocent explanations. An officer might well have had contacts with enemy intelligence services but that can be an essential part of his job. He may even have revealed secret information – in the expectation of greater material in return.

It is virtually impossible to prove guilt in espionage cases without a confession, the service chiefs argued. And, even with a confession, prosecuting the officer is often counter-productive. It reveals your weaknesses to the other side, shakes public confidence in your service, and deprives you of the opportunity of making use of the guilty man – by persuading him to play a double game, for example.

The young officers pressed ahead. They compiled a list of operations that had gone wrong in the 1950s, in their view because someone in MI5 was betraying plans to the KGB. They showed the list to Hollis and asked him to organise a special team to investigate MI5 itself. Hollis stuck to his earlier views and refused to do so. His attitude was that operations could go wrong for a number of reasons, human failure – the back-up factor – being one of them.

No officer could work effectively if there were to be a "Gestapo" peering over his shoulder all the time, watching his every move, casting suspicion on his loyalty. He would be forced to act so circumspectly that he would never get anything done. And, if you took the young officers' suggestion to its logical conclusion, then who would watch the watchers?

The young officers did not like Hollis's refusal. Ignitis [illegible] of suspicion of him [illegible] if he were against [illegible] activities for rooting out moles, could he be a KGB mole himself? They began building a secret dossier on him, thus creating the unprecedented situation of the security service investigating its own chief. They pursued him after his retirement, convincing the new head of MI5 that the only way to satisfy them and restore calm to the service was to allow them to interrogate Hollis.

Nothing that emerged from this enquiry identified Hollis as a Soviet agent, or, as the official report said, pointed "specifically or solely in his direction". The official conclusion was that Hollis had *not* been a Russian mole. The young officers now pressed for an independent review and in July, 1974, Lord Trend, former secretary of the cabinet, looked at the files again and spoke to at least two of the officers to hear their case.

He found that the original investigation had been carried out exhaustively and [illegible] that there had been no cover-up, and that there was no evidence that Hollis had been a Soviet agent. But the dissident officers – two or three now – refused to accept this and although most of them have left the service, they continue their campaign from outside.

They have provided names of suspects for authors and journalists to pursue. They believe that every time some aged ex-officer or former diplomat confesses to some service for the Soviet Union – even if it was 40 years ago – they move a step nearer vindicating their stance. But, as their vigour starts to fade and their chances of success diminish, they have become more desperate. Peter Wright, the ex-MI5 officer who was at one time chairman of the committee investigating Soviet penetration, has recently taken the extreme step of "going public" with the case against Hollis.

DOES IT MATTER? Hollis is dead and the dials cannot hurt him. It was all a long while ago. The suspects who have exercised public contrition in public have paid for all their sins. [illegible] some business [illegible] the Soviet menace [illegible] than it does matter.

[illegible] Wright's [illegible] and MI5 [illegible]

Chapman Pincher (above), champion of those who believe that Sir Roger Hollis was the king mole in MI5

agree with that – Wright's group has more worrying aims. It wants Mrs Thatcher's government to set up an enquiry into the running of MI5 since the war. It wants the formation of some sort of super security service to watch for Soviet penetration of MI5 and MI6. It wants the burden of proof in espionage cases reversed – the accused would have to prove his innocence.

The perils of the second and third demands should be obvious. Yet another security service (Wright, who has perhaps been seeing too much television, wants to call it "The Guardians") would only damage morale in the existing intelligence community and provide an extra target for the KGB to try to penetrate. The shifting of the burden of proof is against all our legal traditions.

But it is the first point – the confident demand [illegible] – that is most alarming. [illegible] this is [illegible] than a small [illegible] powerful group of [illegible] officers [illegible] the [illegible] Press [illegible] support of [illegible] government [illegible]

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WILDERNESS OF MIRRORS

David C. Martin

RPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK
Cambridge London
Hagerstown Mexico City
Philadelphia São Paulo
n Francisco Sydney
1817

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DATE 06-19-2008 BY 60324 uc baw/dk/cls

Portions of this work originally appeared in *Playboy*.

For E. D., Cate,

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FIRST EDITION

Designer: Sidney Feinberg

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data,

Martin, David C.
Wilderness of mirrors.
Includes index.
1. United States. Central Intelligence Agency. 2. Intelligence service—United States. 3. United States—Foreign relations—Russia. 4. Russia—Foreign relations—United States. I. Title.
HV7961.M37 327'.12'0973 79-2629
ISBN 0-06-013037-7

80 81 82 83 84 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

After his initial debriefings, the difficult Golitsin had grown increasingly aloof, refusing to deal with anyone but Angleton or his assistant, Raymond Rocca, and demanding that he be allowed to live in England. The CIA had already gone to the trouble and expense of providing him with a new identity, John Stone, and a $40,000 home in suburban Washington, complete with color television, but Golitsin insisted that he be in England by January of 1963. The Agency procrastinated, but it could hardly hold him against his will, so in March of 1963, after persuading Rocca and a fellow defector named Nicholas Shadrin to watch over his two German shepherds, Golitsin boarded an ocean liner bound for Britain.

It had been fifteen months since Golitsin knocked on the door of the CIA station chief in Helsinki. During that time he had caused consternation in the ranks of Western intelligence with his warnings about Soviet spies in virtually every capital of the free world. To test his claim that whole volumes of NATO's most sensitive documents were available in Moscow, interrogators had shown Golitsin classified NATO files interspersed with a number of bogus papers. All of the papers he claimed to have read in Moscow were authentic NATO documents.

So far, however, Golitsin's tantalizing information had produced only limited results. He had directly named only one Soviet penetration agent, Georges Pacques, a deputy press officer at NATO headquarters in Paris. He had aroused suspicions about the possibility of a Soviet penetration of the British Admiralty, but it was not until Nosenko provided additional details to his CIA handlers in Geneva that investigators were able to identify William John Vassall as the culprit. His warnings about Soviet penetration of British intelligence had provided the occasion for the final denouement of the Philby case, but Golitsin had not added one iota of evidence against Philby. Besides, the final unmasking of Philby had little effect on the secret balance of power between Soviet and Western intelligence, since his career as a high-level penetration agent had been brought to an end twelve years before by Harvey's memo. Compared to Goleniewski's information, which had led swiftly to the arrests of George Blake, Heinz Felfe, Gordon Lonsdale, and

-3-

a multitude of accomplices, Golitsin's contribution had been a modest one. But his contribution had only just begun. In July of 1963 his English idyll was broken by a news report that a high-ranking Soviet defector named "Dolnytsin" was hiding somewhere in Great Britain. The garbled account struck too close for comfort. Stirred from his lair, Golitsin returned to the United States, bearing new and timely warnings of KGB machinations.

The recent ideological rupture between the two Communist giants, China and the Soviet Union, was a fraud, Golitsin cried, a massive disinformation campaign designed to lull the West into a false sense of security. Beyond his infinite faith in the devious capabilities of the KGB's Disinformation Directorate, the only evidence Golitsin could produce to support his claim was the identities of certain KGB officers and Soviet scientists who remained in China despite the split. Operatives and experts of that caliber would not stay on in Peking unless the Russians were still in league with the Chinese, Golitsin said. Angleton was persuaded and urged Helms to arrange for Golitsin to meet with a panel of CIA experts on Sino-Soviet affairs. The panel was singularly unimpressed. "He did not adduce anything of a factual nature to support his theory," one member of the panel said. "He had no evidence that it was a fabricated affair. He simply posited that the split was a fake. He couldn't conceive of it being anything else. . . . It was strictly a hypothesis, very forcefully presented. . . . He got angry and overbearing because we didn't agree with him. . . . He shifted the burden of proof to us. We had to prove that it was true. He demanded to see every classified report with true source identification that reported on the split. He proposed to show that all these reports were deceptive. . . . He wanted to know who the sources were by name so he could discredit them. . . . We, of course, couldn't do that." Angleton was as upset with the panel's incredulity as Golitsin and harshly reprimanded one member who circulated a report debunking the defector's claim.

Golitsin's message about the Sino-Soviet split was only one of several urgent warnings he brought with him from England. He recalled that the chief of KGB operations in Northern Europe had once told him of a plan to kill the leader of an opposition party

in the West. The onl
die in the interim had
Party, who had unex
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to find. "You couldn't possibly turn this one down," a CIA officer said. "It was decided that although the Agency was intensely suspicious of him—perhaps more than suspicious, they had concluded that he was being dispatched to mislead the U.S. government—nevertheless we must not tip our hand," John Hart, an expert on the Nosenko case, explained. "We must not let Nosenko know that we suspected him, because Nosenko would then report back to his superiors that we knew what they were up to. Thus Nosenko was treated with a maximum of duplicity."

"The only thing I want to know, and I ask this question, what should I expect in the future?" Nosenko inquired of Bagley in his broken English.

"The following awaits," Bagley replied. "As I presented it, you wanted to come to the United States to have some job, some chance for future life which gives you security, and if possible, the opportunity to work in this field which you know. Is that correct?"

"Absolutely," Nosenko responded.

"The Director has said yes, flatly, absolutely yes. In fact, I would say enthusiastic. That is the only way to describe it," Bagley assured him. "We talked about the means by which you can have a solid career with a certain personal independence. Because of the very great assistance you have been to us already and because of this desire to give you a backing, they will give you a little additional personal security. We want to give you an account of your own, a sum at the beginning of just plain $50,000, and from there on, as a working contract, $25,000 a year. But, in addition, because of [the Vassall] case, which would have been impossible without your information, we are going to add at least $10,000 to this initial sum."

Nosenko warned Bagley that they would have to move quickly. He feared that his superiors were on to him. He had just received a telegram recalling him to Moscow on the next day, February 4. On that day Nosenko once again slipped away from the rest of the Soviet delegation and, dressed as an American Army officer, was driven across the German border to a CIA safe house near Frankfurt. Three days later David Murphy, chief of the Soviet Bloc Division, arrived in Frankfurt and repeated to Nosenko the promises

Bagley had made in Geneva. "First, I assured Subject that I was satisfied that he was genuine," Murphy recorded. "Based on this and assuming his continued 'cooperation,' I said we would proceed to make arrangements to bring him to the States. Second, I confirmed our agreement to pay him $25,000 for each year in place [$50,000 to cover the period since Nosenko's initial contact in June of 1962] plus $10,000 for [the Vassall case] and our readiness to contract for his services at $25,000 per year. Third, I explained the polygraph he would be expected to take as final proof of his bona fides."

In fact, Murphy was certain Nosenko was lying, at least about Oswald. "I did not believe that it would be possible for the Soviet intelligence services to have remained indifferent to the arrival in 1959 in Moscow of a former Marine radar operator who had served at what was an active U-2 operational base." It was possible that the Soviets had not made the connection between Oswald's assignment and the U-2, but that would not deter them from debriefing him. If nothing else, "they will talk to a Marine about close order drill," Murphy said. Upon his return to Washington, Murphy drafted a memo that revealed his true opinion of Nosenko, namely, "that Subject is here on a KGB-directed mission," and urged that "Subject must be broken at some point if we are to learn something of the full scope of the KGB plan."

Nosenko arrived in the United States on February 11. Afraid—with good reason—that the CIA's promises would evaporate, he drowned his anxieties in drink. "He got to the point where he was starting out the day with a drink and was continuing to drink more or less continually throughout the twenty-four hours," Hart said. "He didn't want to do anything except drink and carouse," Helms recalled, adding that one binge ended with "an incident in Baltimore where he started punching up a bar."

Had he known what Golitsin was saying about him, Nosenko might have taken to drink with an even greater vengeance. Consulted about Nosenko's bona fides, Golitsin "felt in general that there are indeed serious signs of disinformation in this affair," a CIA memo reported. "The purpose of Nosenko's coming out, he thought, would be to contradict what [Golitsin] had said, and also possibly

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Too Secret Too Long

Chapman Pincher

St. Martin's Press
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65-65192-567

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Pincher, Chapman.
Too secret too long.

Includes index.
1. Espionage—Great Britain—History—
20th century. I. Title.
UB271.G7P56 1984 327.1'2'0941 84-18199
ISBN 0-312-80902-6

First published in Great Britain by Sidgwick & Jackson Ltd.
First U.S. Edition

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

been running.

The two Americans, Morris and Lona Cohen, who had disappeared from New York in 1950 and were wanted by the F.B.I. for questioning as communist associates of the Rosenbergs, had used false passports supplied in Paris by a New Zealand diplomat to enter Britain as the Krogers. They established a deep-cover legend as booksellers. The New Zealander, a Soviet agent called Paddy Costello, had also moved to Britain and became Professor of Russian at Manchester University. He was put under surveillance and was seen in contact with other Soviet agents, but firm evidence against him did not accrue until after the confession of Anthony Blunt, by which time Costello had died. The discovery of his complicity with the Krogers, however, led to inquiries in New Zealand where it was found that the K.G.B. had built up a network of informers after it had suspended operations in Australia following the Petrov defection, and two Soviet 'diplomats' were expelled.[8]

Lonsdale's biography contains one true statement, inserted to expose the falseness of a 'legend' leaked to the Press suggesting that MI5 had been alerted to Houghton's treachery by the discovery that he was spending more than he earned: 'The truth is quite different. MI5 were given the tip by a traitor who handed it over on a plate. Without that they would never have got me.' The traitor, of course, was Goleniewski.

The K.G.B. made great efforts to secure the release of Lonsdale, the first Soviet national to be convicted in Britain. They succeeded in April 1964 when he was exchanged for the Soviet-held British courier, Greville Wynne. The recent inclusion of Lonsdale's name in a Soviet publication about 'hero spies', along with those of Sorge, Rudolf Abel and Philby, suggests that he gave far more effective service than merely controlling Houghton and Gee.[9]

An analysis of how Goleniewski's espionage for the C.I.A. had leaked to the K.G.B. prior to his defection – the tip about the existence of a 'pig' '- was conducted separately by the C.I.A. and MI5. The MI5 analysis concluded that while there is strong evidence that Goleniewski eventually came under strong K.G.B. pressure in the U.S. and may have been forced into acting as a disinformation agent from 1963 onwards, he was genuine before the time of his defection and for some time afterwards, His main haul of information, in the form of hundreds of Minox camera films of secret Polish documents, had been hidden by him in a hollow tree which he had passed on his way home from his office in Warsaw. The C.I.A. was told of the tree's location as soon as Goleniewski reached the West and its man in Warsaw emptied it and sent the cache via the diplomatic bag to Washington, where it was seen to

contain far more secrets than Soviet bloc intelligence would have been prepared to sacrifice to establish a false defector. It seemed that the Soviets had been made aware that there was a spy inside the Polish U.B. in the latter part of 1959 and were feeding doctored information into the U.B. as 'barium meals' to pinpoint the leaker. Some of this information was of a detailed kind, which could only have originated from a Western source inside an intelligence organization and under continuous K.G.B. control. Such a source could also have been responsible for the original warning to the K.G.B. of the existence of the 'pig'. The date of this warning coincided with the time when the C.I.A. had told MI5 the information which led to the detection of Houghton. Conforming with the usual requirements of security, the C.I.A. had not told MI5 anything about Goleniewski himself which, perhaps, saved him from arrest and execution. His flight may well have saved his life but it also put an end to his work in the most valuable of all espionage roles – that of an agent in place.

In anticipation of the inevitable onslaught from the Labour Opposition about the inadequacies of the security precautions which had enabled the Portland Ring to spy for so long, Macmillan set up an inquiry into all the circumstances, headed by Sir Charles Romer, a former appeal judge.[10] It discovered that Houghton had broken almost every rule in the spy's self-preservation code yet had operated for seven years under the noses of security men without being caught. He had been loud-mouthed and boastful and lived blatantly above his income, flashing wads of notes in pubs. He dropped enough hints to his wife to arouse her suspicions and she reported him to his superiors, who took no action. Four independent reports questioning his reliability had to be made before any effective action was taken. The circumstances revealed such appalling slackness that the Prime Minister declined to publish even an expurgated edition of the Romer report and restricted Parliament and the public to a brief summary.[11] This put the main blame on the Admiralty, but MI5 was criticized for failing to 'press an inquiry to a positive conclusion'. Hollis, who gave evidence to the Romer Committee, had taken over command of MI5 when the information casting doubt on Houghton's reliability had first reached it in 1956. He was held responsible by Macmillan for the slipshod lack of follow-up which had enabled Houghton to do so much damage over the ensuing years, as the Prime Minister indicated when he told Parliament that 'action had been taken to reduce to a minimum the chance of such a failure occurring again'.

Apart from that admission, Macmillan took the customary ministerial line of protecting his departments, and MI5 in particu-

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of the highest security classification to the offices of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord and others. He was quickly in touch with a Soviet controller, Nikolai Korovin, the K.G.B. London 'resident' himself, passing a mass of information of the greatest interest to the Soviets. After a year in Naval Intelligence, Vassall was transferred to the office of the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Thomas Galbraith, with whom Vassall became more friendly than his position would seem to have warranted.

Vassall had a flat in Dolphin Square, large enough for it to become the London residence of successive Directors of Defence Intelligence, took expensive holidays abroad and was clearly living beyond his means – on money supplied by the Soviets. Nobody in authority appeared to notice.

After two years in Galbraith's office, Vassall was transferred to the Military Branch of the Admiralty where the papers crossing his desk were of much greater interest to the K.G.B.

During the five years when Vassall was regularly passing copies of secret documents to the Soviets in London, MI5 suspected nothing. There is no reason to think that the security authorities, either in the Admiralty or MI5, would ever have been alerted to Vassall's massive treachery but for the defection of Golitsin, who was proving himself to be the most valuable source, to date, on K.G.B. activities in the West.

Golitsin gave Arthur Martin ten definitive allegations – known as 'serials' – about penetration of the British security and intelligence services by the K.G.B. One of them described the recruitment in 1955 of a man in the Naval Attaché's office in the British Embassy in Moscow. This recruitment had been made under the supervision of General Oleg Gribanov, who was responsible for internal intelligence operations in the Soviet Union. Golitsin said that Gribanov, whom he described as 'a ruthless little Napoleon', had insinuated an agent called Mikhailski into the British Embassy as an interpreter. This agent had been involved in the recruitment of a spy, whose name Golitsin did not know. During his service in Moscow the spy had kept the K.G.B. informed about documents passing through his office, as he was a competent photographer. Then, after returning to London, he had held a much more productive post in Naval Intelligence. Golitsin believed that the spy was still active, being run by K.G.B. agents posing as diplomats in the Soviet Embassy.[1]

The defector had not known that the spy had been recruited through homosexual blackmail but MI5 should, on the evidence given to them, have been able to pinpoint Vassall. Instead, the best MI5 could do at that stage was to put him on a short list of four

possible suspects. One MI5 officer argued that he should be at the bottom of the list for investigation because he was known to be a devout Anglo-Catholic and seemed to be of high moral character. In fact, Vassall was a Roman Catholic. He had also been trained as a photographer while in the R.A.F. during the Second World War.

The second of Golitsin's 'serials' regarded as needing urgent attention related to another alleged naval spy, also recruited in Moscow but operating at a much higher level. He said that shortly before he had left K.G.B. headquarters in Moscow he had seen photocopies of three highly secret documents about naval plans. One, which was stamped Top Secret (Atomic), had dealt with the organization of a base in the Clyde for American Polaris missile submarines. Another concerned the disposition of N.A.T.O. warships in the Mediterranean, while the third was a report of a secret naval committee. The three original reports were withdrawn from the Admiralty files, interspersed at random among a pile of others and then shown to Golitsin. He picked out the correct ones without hesitation.[4]

A separate investigation was set up and the only suspect was a senior naval officer, now dead, who eventually became an admiral. The MI5 officers, led by Martin, wanted to interrogate him in the hope that he might confess, but Hollis refused to allow him to be approached. He argued that the evidence was too thin, that the suspect was then in a post where he could do little further damage and was within two years of retirement. He let it be known that a confession, followed by a court martial or civil prosecution of such a high-ranking officer would do great damage to the Navy and to American and N.A.T.O. relations. When Martin suggested that the Admiral might be offered immunity to prosecution Hollis remained adamant that he must be left alone.

As later developments were to indicate, the K.G.B. had realized that Golitsin knew enough to lead to the exposure of Vassall and assumed that he would have informed the C.I.A. abut the spy's existence. The arrest of the Portland Spy-Ring in January 1961 had also necessitated an interruption of Soviet espionage in London. Vassall had, therefore been instructed by his Soviet controller, Nikolai Karpekov, who had replaced Korovin, to cease spying until further order, and his camera had been taken away from him. As a result no progress was made with the case until June 1962 when MI5 was given another, more definite lead, by a further windfall – the defection of a K.G.B. officer called Yuri Nosenko.

While remaining at his post as a K.G.B. officer in Moscow and a member of the Soviet delegation on disarmament which occasionally visited Geneva, Nosenko began to feed information to the C.I.A.,

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which passed relevant parts of it to MI5. Known to the British by the code-name 'Weary', Nosenko confirmed that the spy had been recruited under General Gribanov's personal supervision, and was 'a pederast and had been acquired by homosexual blackmail'.[5] He added that the spy 'had access to the highest level in the British Navy and gave us all N.A.T.O. secrets, including documents which had to do with a Lord'. By that time surveillance had revealed that Vassall was a practising and promiscuous homosexual, with various partners, including M.P.s, visiting his flat. As he also worked in the office of the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, he quickly became the prime suspect. He might still have escaped prosecution but for the fact that he had suddenly been instructed by his controller, Karpekov, to resume spying on an even bigger scale. He had been given back his special camera and told to produce as much secret material as possible, as Vassall has confirmed to me personally.[6]

While Vassall was in his office his flat was searched. Cameras for copying documents were found in a bureau and cassettes of exposed film were discovered in a secret compartment in a small bookcase, which the Russians had provided by leaving it in the luggage office at Victoria station and giving Vassall the ticket.[7] The film showed copies of more than 170 classified documents, and this was a single haul, which gives some indication of the extent of the haemorrhage of secrets during the seven years since Vassall had first turned traitor.

Vassall was arrested on 12 September 1962, confessed, and in the following month was sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment, of which he was to serve ten.

When interrogated in prison Vassall was co-operative. He described how he had met his controllers in suburban avenues, having gone there by Underground railway, always taking several trains and doubling back on his tracks. He told how Karpekov had suddenly told him to stop spying, without any explanation, and had then just as precipitously reactivated him. He also convinced his interrogators – as he has since confirmed to me – that he had never seen two of the Top Secret N.A.T.O. documents mentioned by Nosenko. The documents had never, in fact, reached the office in which Vassall had been working at the time of their distribution. It therefore seems possible that Nosenko pointed the identifying finger at Vassall, who was already thought by the K.G.B. to have been heavily prejudiced by Golitsin's information, in order to protect the more valuable, higher-ranking naval spy. The near-simultaneous reactivation of Vassall by his controller, which ensured that he would be caught, was in keeping with the ruthlessness of the K.G.B. when a choice has to be made concern-

ing the safety of its agents. The more expendable will always be 'burned' to protect the more productive. MI5 had certainly been induced, by Nosenko's information, to believe that Golitsin must have been mistaken and that all the treachery had been perpetrated by Vassall. The officers asked Hollis again for permission to interrogate the suspect naval officer but he refused and declared the case closed. In the interim he had ordered that all the papers referring to the case should be destroyed – a most unusual procedure.[8]

Though Karpekov remained listed on the roll of Soviet Embassy staff supplied to the Foreign Office until 1964 – a common type of Russian 'inaccuracy' – he had, in fact, left for Moscow shortly before Vassall was arrested, just as his predecessor, Korovin, had disappeared before the arrest of Houghton. Both men appear to have been warned in advance by some well-informed source.

Contrary to his behaviour with regard to the suspect naval officer and to other Establishment figures like Philby and Blunt, Hollis was strongly in favour of Vassall's prosecution. If Hollis was a Soviet agent why should this have been? In the first place, he had little option when the evidence became so firm and the C.I.A. knew all about the case, but a further explanation is offered by what has since become known about the defector, Nosenko. He has turned out to be, almost certainly, a K.G.B. plant sent to discredit the information supplied by Golitsin and used later to muddy the waters in other important areas, including the implication of the K.G.B. in the assassination of President Kennedy.[9]

Under hostile interrogation in the U.S., where he was held prisoner for many months, Nosenko admitted that he had lied about being a personal friend of Gribanov and about his rank in the K.G.B. and other matters. More significantly, he could give no acceptable explanation of how he knew the details about Vassall, as he had never served in a K.G.B. department that gave him access to such extremely secret knowledge. It has therefore been concluded by MI5 officers that before 'defecting' he had been instructed to identify Vassall. Karpekov, acting on instructions from the Centre, had then ensured that Vassall would be arrested and blamed for all the naval espionage. The prosecution and conviction of the Admiralty clerk suited the K.G.B.'s purposes by effectively ending the MI5 inquiry into the more important naval suspect.

Hollis's behaviour throughout the Vassall case was later to strengthen the suspicions of certain MI5 officers that he had been leaking information to the K.G.B. In May 1962, following Martin's return from America, Hollis had been told of the defector's allegation that there were two Admiralty spies and knew that MI5

prosecution or public censure. Indeed, he would have been encouraged and assisted to pose as a loyal and much maligned public servant.

Following the 'whitewash' of Philby little had been done on his case. MI6 regarded it as conveniently closed and in MI5, Martin, the only figure who might have attempted to keep it alive, had been serving in Malaya. In April 1962, however, MI5 was forced to devote some effort and resources to it when Golitsin told Martin, then back in headquarters, about what the K.G.B. called the 'Ring of Five' – five British-born spies who had all been recruited at Cambridge before the war and had been insinuated into positions giving them access to secret information. He named Maclean and Burgess as two of the five and he knew that a third, who had been code-named 'Stanley', had first alerted the two to their danger. He was unable to identify Philby as 'Stanley' but he did reveal that certain K.G.B. operations against Arab states had involved 'Stanley' in the late 1950s. Until then MI5 had not appreciated Philby's role in the Middle East, nor did it know that he was back in MI6's employment.

When Martin returned to London, after interviewing Golitsin in the U.S., he suggested that Philby should be questioned again but Hollis insisted on having more evidence before he would move. Contrary to statements by apologists for Hollis that he pursued the Philby case with vigour, he did the reverse.[3] The K.G.B., on the other hand, moved with speed, as later inquiries were to show.

In May 1962 a K.G.B. officer of special significance travelled from Moscow to Beirut. He was Yuri Modin and it was the first time that he had moved out of the Soviet Union since his return there following his part in organizing the defection of Maclean and Burgess in 1951. There is little doubt in the minds of the MI5 officers who later learned of his visit that he saw Philby and warned him about Golitsin's statement. It is possible that the K.G.B. Centre had simply assumed that Golitsin would reveal what he knew about Philby and sent Modin over purely because of this, but as the visit took place so soon after the information had reached MI5 headquarters, a deliberate leak from that source to the K.G.B. would seem more likely, especially in view of what was to happen a few months later.

Failing another K.G.B. defector with knowledge of 'Stanley' it seemed unlikely that further progress could be made but, quite by chance again, more definite evidence emerged as a result of an event in Israel which had been concealed until the publication of *Their Trade is Treachery*. Later in 1962, Flora Solomon, Philby's old friend who was still living in London, was visiting the Weizmann

Institute, Israel's science research centre. Other people were present when, as she has since confirmed in her memoirs, she expressed anger at the way Philby was slanting his articles in *The Observer* against Israel and in favour of the most anti-Jewish Arabs.[4] Among the visitors who heard her outburst was Lord Rothschild, a wartime member of MI5 who retained contacts with the organization, as most former officers do. Mrs Solomon records that she exclaimed to Rothschild: 'How is it *The Observer* uses a man like Kim? Don't they know he's a communist? You must do something.' My informants, who were officers who had been involved with the Philby case, have assured me that she went further and said that Philby worked for the Russians. They already knew that he had been a communist. Rothschild urged her to repeat her statement to the British security authorities, and on her return to London, having been promised total confidentiality, she visited Lord Rothschild's flat where she was introduced to an MI5 officer. She was later questioned at length by Arthur Martin, during which she recalled that in 1937, during one of Philby's brief trips back to London while reporting the Spanish Civil War, he had confided to her that he was doing 'important work for peace' – the usual Comintern approach in an attempted recruitment – and urged her to join him. Mrs Solomon claims that she responded by saying that she had enough to do working for the persecuted Jews. My sources, however, insist that while she declined to commit herself she assured Philby that if ever he was desperate he could always come to her for help.

At that stage, as Mrs Solomon admits in her book, she knew that Philby had been a communist at Cambridge and had realized that he must still have been involved in 1938 when he told her that he was 'in great danger'. She told Martin that her suspicions had been strengthened in 1940 after the fall of France, when Philby had assured her that the fascists would never be beaten without Russia's help. She also knew that Philby had worked in Intelligence during the war and had moved to the Foreign Office, though she said she was unaware that he was in MI6.

Mrs Solomon excuses her failure to volunteer her knowledge about Philby earlier on the grounds that every public statement pointed to Philby's innocence. Yet no further evidence had accrued to her between the 'clearance' of Philby in Parliament in 1955 and her outburst in Israel in 1962. It is a sad commentary that, having enjoyed such a satisfying life and career in Britain, she did not attempt to expose Philby until he was seen to be acting against the interests of Israel. In view of the publicity given to the Philby case in 1955 and his press conference claim to have no connection with

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CHAPTER FORTY-ONE

A Committee Called 'Fluency'

THE shock to those in the secret services who knew of the suspicions against Mitchell and the confessions of Soviet penetration agents like Blunt, Long, Cairncross and others was suddenly intensified by a body-blow which could have been fatal to morale had it proved to be as vicious as first suspected. The MI5 management was informed that the Polish defector, Goleniewski, had told the C.I.A. that there was an extremely well placed K.G.B. agent still inside MI5 headquarters in London. He gave such precise details that they could apply to only one man – Michael Hanley (now Sir Michael), then the 45-year-old Director of Protective Security, the branch mainly concerned with preventing the penetration of secret departments by Soviet spies and which had once been run by Hollis.[1]

No suspicion had ever attached to Hanley, who had given excellent service, was well liked by his colleagues and was clearly heading for further promotion, but Goleniewski had previously been so reliable with his leads that his information had to be taken seriously. Though Mitchell had already retired the investigations about him were still in progress, so there were immediate fears that the inquiries might have been concentrating on the wrong man – unless there had been more than one 'mole' in MI5.

To keep the inquiry into Hanley as secret as possible he was given the internal code-name 'Harriet', which was used in all the relevant documents and conversations.

It was soon obvious that Hanley did not fit most of the crucial evidence of treachery inside MI5, such as the advance warnings to Maclean, Cairncross and Philby. Nor had he been involved in many of the cases which had mysteriously collapsed. The investigators could therefore make no further progress until Hanley was subjected to questioning. When Hollis was approached for permission to do this he refused and insisted that on no account should Hanley be informed that there was any suspicion against him. Nothing further could be done until after Hollis had retired at the

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NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 19/APRIL 1, 1975

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SELECTED EXAMPLES OF DISSEMINATION OF SOVIET DISINFORMATION THROUGH WESTERN PUBLICATIONS IN RESULT OF ARRANGEMENTS, PARTICIPATION AND/OR NONFEASANCE ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT (ETC.)

The purpose of this NOTE is to alert competent Security and Counter-Intelligence Agencies of the U.S. Government (FBI, CIA and other), to a protracted period of participation on the part of certain U.S. representatives in dissemination of Soviet disinformation via public channels, which being extremely harmful to the national security of the United States, is serving also the purpose to discredit and defame some of its Agencies including supporting sources, and to expose the American Security and Counter-Intelligence systems to contempt and ridicule throughout the World.

In addition to selected examples of beforementioned publications had been also selected some of thruthful publications as comparison material to Soviet promoted public fraud and deceit, being mostly based on the pattern of half-truth and elaborated with sophistication.

1. Excerpt from the recent book "New Lies For Old" by Anatoly Golitsyn, pages : XIII, XIV, 69, 70 and 71. After the arrival into the United States of Golitsyn, a/k/a Dolnitsyn and also known as Klimov in 1962, I had been consulted by CIA representative "Herman" with regard to his person and his activities. Consequently, I was debriefed about Golitsyn's past and status in the structure of KGB, what was based on Golitsyn's own information. Because Golitsyn without any reason offended the Chief of the SU Division of CIA, who was on the most experienced and brilliant men in this Agency, and also requested a payment of $ 1.000.000 for information which he still kept for himself, "Herman" as well as other representatives of FBI and CIA - who discussed with me this case - expressed concern that this seemed to be a clever and well calculated Soviet KGB provocation. Despite the fact that during last 20 years Golitsyn produced many examples supporting aforesaid theory, he found in CIA and especially in British SIS strong support and promotion, and the continous tolerance of Golitsyn' disinformation, is indicating that in his case are involved Soviet penetrations in the United States and British Governments. His recent book presenting a classic example of Soviet disinformation about the Communist Strategy of Deception and Disinformation, being written by a KGB officer who was Security Officer (SK) in the third grade Embassy in Helsinki, is elevating Golitsyn to a prominence and authority on matters which he never understood and is not understanding. To contribute to the "Authority" of Golitsyn, the Editor of said questionable elaborate, disregarding established facts, in his Foreword falsified Golitsyn's education, and profile of service in the system of KGB, which was extremely low. It is a matter of great entertainment in various KGB and GRU schools in Soviet Union and among some of the knowledgeable Chiefs of Western Security and Counter-Intelligence Agencies (Netherlands, France etc.), that the U.S. Government approved as true, publication of Golitsyn's disinformation concerning his past activities, in Soviet Union, where he claims at the age of 20-27 years, i.e. as maximum Lt. of the KGB rank, was involved in drawing up a proposal to the Central Committee on the reorganization of Soviet Intelligence; Golitsyn is misinforming, stating that in connection with this proposal, he attended a meetings of the Central Committee Secretariat chaired by Stalin, and a meeting of the Presidium chaired by Malenkov and attended by Khrushchev, Brezhnev, and Bulganin. All these and many of other informations (see attached excerpt) are not based on facts. In Chapter # 10, Golitsyn making analysis of Soviet Bloc penetrations in Western Intelligence Services, is trying to make an impression as if he was the promoter of said penetrations neutralization, while de facto not in single case he was; even the quoted as his result French Colonel Paques, had been neutralized due to earlier another information and documentation than this had been mentioned by author as his "effect". Generally, experts on Soviet disinformation in Western Europe, are seeing in Golitsyn's book an evidence that the U.S. Intelligence & Security Agencies are run by ignorants engulfed by Soviet disinformation and idiocies of its individual promoters a la Golitsyn.

2. In this light it is important to study the attached report by late real expert on Intelligence and Security matters, Edward Hunter, Publisher of Tactics Magazine, which was republished in The Eagle, Yakima, Wash. on June 6, 1980 and titled "We Harass Our Friends".

Copy of said article was sent to the Internal Security Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, and the attached copy of a letter dated 10, 1968 is proving this fact. The Internal Security Division investigated my complaint and found its truthful and based on facts. It had been also attached information re: person and qualifications of Edward Hunter. In his article republished in The Eagle, E. Hunter, after careful inventigations based on his own independent sources stated : ".... Golitsyn has been converted into a sort of grab bag agents. The work of a number of different persons including that of Goleniewski-Romanoff is being listed under the cover name Martel (Golitsyn). This is part of the operation being undertaken against the invaluable contributor to our Security from his high post at Warsaw, Romanoff".

Since this time Soviet agents inside of the U.S. Government did not try to elevate Golitsyn to a position which he demonstrated in his recent book, and during a period of approximately 12 years publications about him had been rather of a low profile. Since approximately 2-3 years some of Soviet agents and dupes, often masquerade as "reporters", "authors" etc. began to elevate Golitsyn again to levels properly exposed by E. Hunter in 1968. Said disinforming publicity had been given Golitsyn during last few years especially on the part of Communist infiltrated publications such as : American Opinion Mag., Parade Mag., etc. Because de facto Golitsyn could not produce any valid information of Counter-Intelligence profile, and his movie's "personality" is based on fiction, and because the only "proof" of his reliability had been fake-defectors who attached Golitsyn in accordance with KGB instruction in this way making his defection legend stronger, KGB is disseminating during last years public information about Golitsyn's "results" which are in reality non-existing. The attached London Sunday Times Review of March 13, 1983, printed by inspiration of Soviet agents in England, stated : ".... Golitsyn has spent his 23 years' exile .... Only now, with the publication of his book, has he succeeded. The Sunday Times neither endorses his views nor rejects them. But because of his proven record in exposing Soviet spies like Vassall and Philby, and because he has won the confidence of a significant minority of senior Intelligence officers in the American CIA and the British MI-5 and MI-6, we think Golitsyn's views should be heard....". It is a matter of fact that the KGB advertising of Golitsyn's exposure of Soviet top Intelligence agents Vassall and Philby, has nothing to do with any reality. The attached report by respected investigative report Jeremy Campbell in Washington, publishe in the London Evening Standard on April 12, 1967, with exception of two minor distortions, is presenting my service on behalf of the national security of the U.S., including Vassall in this case, in accordance with records and established facts. Even the CIA itself did recommend at that time to Jeremy Campbell, reading of a book by "Ray Richards" titled "Imperial Agent" (1966), where Vassall as result of my service had been properly mentioned in accordance with information released by CIA to Richards at this time. The attached excerpt of a Booklet written by the late Director of CIA Allen Dulles and titled "The Craft of Intelligence", which I received from Chief of Coordination Group of CIA "Paul" (assistant of Chief of CI Division at that time), which Mr. Dulles sent me personally with his regards on March 1963, on page 37 is clearly stating in accordance with facts that "Microfilms found in their (Chrogers) apartment eventually led to the apprehension of John Vassall, another Admirality employee. Good counterespionage operatives never close in on an agent without first having exhausted all the possibilities of locating and identifying everyone else associated with the agent...". Consequently, Vassall had been arrested in result of the arrest of the KGB resident Lt. Commander Kolody also known as Londsdale and his agents Houghton & Co., which took place more than a year before Golitsyn arrived into the U.S.A. In 1962 (Londsdale & his agents had been arrested on January 7, 1961). In result of Court proceeding in London of Vassall's case, he learnt some fragments indicating my person as the source for his discovery as Soviet agent. The attached copy of a letter by Vassall's friend Rev. McLean, dated June 16, 1973, is again proving this irrefutable fact, which now Soviet agents are trying to manipulate on behalf of Golitsyn. This case is specially ugly because the competent officers of CIA including its former Chief of CI Staff Angleton and his Deputy James Hunt (whom I learnt in person by Director Dulles during my visit at H.Q. of CIA in 1961), knew that already in January of 1961 (Jan. 9 or 10), when I was in Frankfurt a/Main, in accordance with request of CIA representative Bleeke based on the fact that by Londsdale's residentura had been found microfilm indicating Vassall (and some other persons) to be Soviet recruited agents, I informed him that I knew that Houghton made a list of candidates for agents including Vassall and other

3. In my clandestine reports under "Hechenschuetze" since April 1, 1958, among many other important matters, I informed about the affair coded Lambda I, which materialized in the cases of Londsdale residentura and his agents (KGB) and the case of Vassall (and others) who had been agents of KGB. In my information and documentation under code Lambda II I delivered evidence which contributed and fingerpointed later to neutralization of the top Soviet penetration of the British Secret Intelligence Agency, George Blake (and his subagents who had been able to act during years for KGB and/or who defected after Blake's arrest). And under the code Lambda III, I had supplied information and documentary evidence which resulted in detecting anew of the activities for the Soviets on the part of their top agent Kim Philby, who in result of delayed in time investigations on the part of SIS, despite my insisting and warnings, was able to make a flight to Soviet Union and his subagents could freely continue to work for the Soviets, and some from MI-5 could not be arrested. During 1962 at no time did Golitsyn have any knowledge about real activities of Philby, and "informations" which he discovered that he "knew" during his stay in England in 1963, are classic and supporting his disinformation - fabrications. The attached hereto Bulletin Double Eagle of May 1984, on page 7 presents true conclusions about evidence for proving of KGB activities on the part of Kim Philby, which had been made by investigative reporters and former officials of KGB or MI6 including the respected researcher Phillip Knightley, excerpt from the documentary book "The Philby Conspiracy". Pages 11-13 of the Bulletin Double Eagle for September 1984, present some facts concerning activities in Soviet Union of KGB Generals Philby and Blake, and of Golitsyn in the United States and in Europe based on misleading and misrepresentation. Origin copy of said Bulletin of September 1984 had been attached also.

4. The attached London Sunday Times Review of November 11, 1984 concerning recent Soviet-British inspired fabrication with clear disinformation pattern, titled "Too Secret Too Long" written by Chapman Pincher (an old associate of "reporter" Kim Philby), being titled "THE CASE AGAINST CHAPMAN PINCHER" and written by expert reporter Philipp Knightley concluded : ".... Over the last three weeks, the defence and espionage expert, Chapman Pincher, has revealed the evidence which has persuaded him and many other security insiders to believe that the late Sir Roger Hollis was a Soviet mole even while he was director-general of MI-5. The Sunday Time's own expert, Phillip Knightley, reads the same evidence as Pincher - and comes with a different conclusion....". I am rather in support of Knightley's conclusions, and it is a matter of fact that I - being aware that some of the cases reported by myself to the U.S. Government - could not be investigated without involvement of the British Security Service (MI-5), - during 1955-1960 conducted inside of the Polish Security Committee and the Soviet KGB (also in some Agencies of Polish and Soviet GRU), very careful investigations, which convinced myself that during this time (1955-1960), neither the Head of MI-5 nor any of his Deputies had been agents of the Soviet Intelligence or Counter-Intelligence Services. I discovered that the Soviets maintained up to 1954/55, on medium level of the British Security Service - an agent of more technical profile who was not directly involved in MI-5's operations. This was subject of my information given in presence of representative of the CI "Klemenz" to representative Lipton from MI-5 in December 1963, and Lipton arrived from London to express the gratitude of the British Government for my service on behalf of U.S. & England. This information had been again verified with me on the part of Assistant Director MI-5, Christopher Hodge, who with knowledge of the FBI (FBI Special Agent in Charge, George Dowler) during 1975 conducted with me a serie of consultations (paid by the British), concerning some selected matters for the British Security from the past period of time. C. Hodge arrived for this purpose 4 times from London, and the reproduced letter dated June 4, 1975 and signed by C. Hodge, in the Bulletin Double Eagle May 1984, page # 8, is self-explanatory. The mention there Mr. Parker was Chief of the British Security in North and South America at that time.

However, Chapman Pincher in his disinforming fabrication "Too Secret Too Long" serv the main purpose to defame the British Security and to plant total distrust between the Ame and British Intelligence and Security cooperation, had also defamed my person, operating wit omission of beforementioned facts going until 1975, and replacing these with Soviet inventi I am attaching excerpts from Chapman Pincher's book pp# : 225, 256, 277, 279, 279, 280, 287, 288, and 402, which are demonstrating a classic pattern of Soviet disinformation serving th purpose to discredit the person of Hollis, myself and others, but also to distract in this way the attention from actually operating Soviet agents in American and British Government

In page 255 (see enclosure) Pincher stated ".... An analysis of how Goleniewski's espionage for the CIA had leaked to the KGB prior to his defection - was conducted seperately by the CIA and MI5. The MI5 analysis concluded that while there is strong evidence that Goleniewski eventually came under strong KGB pressure in the U.S. and may have been forced into acting as disinformation agent from 1963 onwards, he was genuine before the time of his defection and for some time afterwards....". In this sentence is concealed, among other, the essence of Soviet disinformation to accuse myself and to distract attention from KGB/G.U still operating soutces inside or with touch to CIA and MI5 (MI6). It is a matter of fact that the most difficult, complicated and dangerous discovery on my part about an existence in the CIA of KGB agents, who betrayed Colonel Popov and Colonel Penkovski, and my activities too, and who through disinformation caused death of two genuine defectors :Colonel Kryn from Polish military Intelligence I-II Staff Gen., and Major Kroz illegal resident of Polish Intelligence Department who defected in 1959 in France. Two days after my arrival in Frankfurt in West Germany, I already in a very detailed manner debriefed the representatives of the CIA "Fleeke", "HOWARD" and "Robert" about all facts and informations fingerpointing the existence of KGB penetrations of CIA. While this information was completely satisfactory to neutralise said penetration (-s ??), nothing was done; in result of my insisting "Howard" did have with me another session concerning the Soviet penetration in CIA, and again nothing had been undertaken in said matter of real Counter-Intelligence measures, and this status quo is continuing during last more than 20 years. To my astonishment, I learnt in the meantime, that it was Golitsyn who "learnt" about KGB agent in CIA, and even the Chief of Counter-Intelligence Angleton, gave Golitsyn for review personal papers of officers of CIA, to enable Golitsyn to identify the KGB agent among the officers of the Central Intelligence Agency. About the reasons for such strange - to put it mildly - status quo, are still in Paris and in London in circulation stories which I would preferr to leave out of this notice. Incidentally, Pincher in his "investigative" book left out completely the well known in London fact that I had been still in 1975, with investment of thousands of U.S. dollars, consulted in New York City, by Assistant Director of British Security, who found me in such a serious matters as Soviet penetration of MI-5, trustworthy, despite Pincher's information that the MI-5 suspected that in the United States in 1963, under the eyes of the FBI and the CIA, I came under strong KGB pressure which may had forced me into acting as a disinformation agent. The essence of Pincher's deceitful statements is that whoever is saying there is or there was penetration agent of KGB inside of CIA - he is disinformation agent or could be one. This is a well known and old trick of KGB, which cannot disprove the fact that such penetration agent existed inside of CIA, but that he is still in existence and operation. The disinformation of Pincher to deny any existence of KGB source (-s) in CIA, is continued on page 256 of the same book, where Pincher is deceitfully stating that my learning of existence of KGB agent in CIA coincided with the time when the CIA had told MI5 the information which led to the detection of Houghton. Because Pincher post mortem stamped Director of MI-5 Holl as Soviet agent, the logic of Pincher's disinformation is to seek in MI-5 the leak about my anonimous at that time cooperation with CIA. Then on page 277 Pincher is starting to ride the old disinformation horse Golitsyn, stating that it was, indeed, he who "exposed" the existence of Soviet agent Vassall. While Golitsyn was employed by the First Main Directorat of KGB, it is an absurd to say that he could learn any of the operation of the Second Main Directorate of KGB under the brilliant Counter-Intelligence Chief General Gribanoff. Pincher statement that Golitsyn was proving himself to be the most valuable source, to date, on KGB activities in the West, is one of the main tasks of the same disinformation. It is obvious that its key source Golitsyn must be given a legend of knowledge and authority. On page 279 is mentioned another KGB disinformation agent, who also "exposed" Vassall, the old fake Rosanto, who took into his KGB legends, many of serious officers (and loyal too) of CIA. Pages 286 and 287/8 are dedicated to continued disinformation about the Golitsyn's "results" due to modus operandi already in 1960 exposed by Intelligence expert Edward Hunter. On page 288 Pincher planted KGB disinformation that the more expendable agents of the Soviets will always be "burned" to protect the more productive. This modus operandi is a poor fiction, and whoever would like to see Soviet Military Court for treason - may use it. It is a matter of known and well established facts, that even when KGB or G.U officers had been not responsible for arrest of their discovered agents, they received (often after serving jail sentence in Western Countries), new jail sentences from 10 to 15 years in Soviet prisons.

5. In his disinformation efforts Pincher looking for verification sources to promote his libel and defamation concerning my person and my activities during last more than 25 years on behalf of the national security of the United States, for which Pincher would have within next time give more detailed and unanonimous informations before grand jury of U.S. District Court, on page 534 re.: sources for Chapter 23 of his elaborate, Pincher mentioned his associate disinformer David C. Martin - the author of another CIA officials arranged and approved vehicle for disinformation titled "Wilderness of Mirrors", published in 1980, in which Martin tried to stamp me as disinformation agent, because of my support for the national security of the U.S.A. and the detection of 3 Soviet KGB key agents in the West German Intelligence Service - BND - Felfe, Clemens and Puhrmann, where Felfe was one of the most important officers in the field of Counter-Intelligence and right hand of President of BND General Gehlen. In many cases the same pattern of Soviet disinformation which had been published in Martin's work, appeared again in the work of the "expert" Chapman Pincher. In the enclosure is attached an excerpt of the book "Wilderness of Mirrors" by David C. Martin, of pages 149,150, 157, and 158, which are dealing in a more objective way with Golitsyn and his analysis about Sino-Soviet conflict etc.; however, these excerpts are interesting from disinformation viewpoint for the reason of the Nosenko affair. It is a matter of fact that from the beginning Nosenko was accepted by senior officials of CIA as genuine defector, and as late as in 1968, the Security Chief of CIA Howard Osborn offered me a consultation employment in his Security office (with salary of $24.000 per year), to handle special matter such as Nosenko's "whom the professionals do not understand to handle properly during many years..." (Osborn's statement). At that time despite all other evidence Osborn was convinced that Nosenko was loyal and that his person had been ill-treatened by the competent CIA officers who did not understand the importance of Nosenko's information. To the surprise of Osborn I refused his proposition, and our friendly relation was ended in that way. On page 157 Martin was trying to white-wash the Nosenko operators including the Chief of SE Division David Murphy, stating that they suspected Nosenko from the beginning, but were compelled by the situation to treat him with a maximum publicity. In result of this "publicity's" modus operandi Nosenko was promised for the "Vassall case" with premium of $10.000, no matter that this case allegedly was "exposed" by the "Stalin's consultant" Golitsyn, and despite the fact that Murphy, Kissvalter and Bagley had been well aware of the fact that nobody else but I myself had been the author of the information which led to Vassall's discovery, arrest and sentencing in England. To this point : it was Murphy's assistant "Paul" who brought me with Director Dulles Booklet "The Craft of Intelligence" - where the detecting sources for Vassall had been mentioned and often discussed with me by Paul, Murphy and others, who broug me also best regards and Murphy's satisfaction that Allen Dulles in this way remembered and appreciated my service on behalf of national security of the United States and its Allies.

From the brief notice about Soviet disinformation and selected sources, is appearing clearly that all these disinformation's participations, publications, and maneuvers, were an still are possible because of existence inside of the American and British Intelligence and Security Systems of influential KGB and GRU covering up the disinformation key agents. Only ruthless investigations in this complex could preclude further harming of the national secur of the United States, exposing its methods and sources to defamation and ridicule, and save in these dangerous times the Systems from potential catastrophe based on continuing disinfor mation attacks, eventually combined with defections from the U.S. Agencies (of actual or former officials and agents). In the face of the notorious nonchalance on the part of the competent authorities in the United States with regard to my many warnings in this field, I have reason to believe that it is vital important for the national security of this Counti not to ignore this complex anymore, but to give it full and objective analysis and investigations serving the purpose to discover its sources, real methods and hed commanders.

Attached : Excerpts on 65 pages.

Alexei Nicholaevich Romanov

AN./ear.

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TACTICS

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Description of TACTICS

REEL 359 PAGE 1871

A monthly magazine dealing with tactics in the cold-hot (psychological) warfare field, providing news scoops and news exclusives that illustrate tactical points. The only publication of its kind. This knowledge makes the difference between victory and defeat.

TACTICS does not seek to convert anyone. It is researched and written for those who realize the need for guidance, alerts and background (intelligence) in our struggle.
Indeed, TACTICS is not a newsletter. But because of the hush-hush and distortions caused by the anti-anticommunist propaganda climate and news management, practically every issue contains news scoops and news exclusives.

PORTRAIT OF

EDWARD HUNTER

I am sure your books and your writings and your experience will be very valuable if we can get all that before the American people. — Sen. John L. McClellan, at hearing of Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, June 19, 1956.

Mr. Hunter is one of the best informed men in the United States and in the world on the subject of communism. He is an expert on communist tactics and mancuvers. — Sen. Strom Thurmond, in Senate, Dec. 4, 1967

Mr. Hunter has a unique approach to journalism in that he not only is interested in uncovering stories which have been ignored by the press generally, but also in that he analyzes the reasons why these stories have been ignored. Mr. Hunter has been a special consultant to various committees of Congress as an acknowledged expert in propaganda warfare, and he has an unusually sensitive approach and understanding on these matters.
— Sen. Strom Thurmond, in Senate, Aug. 2, 1968

Edward Hunter is probably the Free World's outstanding authority on the meaning of, and techniques used, in brainwashing. — Dr. L. Nelson Bell, retired China missionary, editor, and father-in-law of Billy Graham.

One of the best informed anti-communists in the Free World is Edward Hunter.
— Dr. Fred Schwarz, executive director, Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

...my old colleague in China, Edward Hunter...He writes with passion and zest and assurance of knowledge. He also has the advantage of using original source material which seems to be a dying art.
— George E. Sokolsky, columnist, N.Y. Herald Tribune, etc., Oct. 2, 1958

There has not been another book like this one ("Brain-Washing in Red China")... tells us far more about Communist China than any other writer has done...It certainly is one of the most important books of the decade.
— Freda Utley, New Leader magazine, Dec. 3, 1951

This is the first time that the crimes committed by the so-called People's Republic of China against the Chinese people they claim to represent—and against their neighbors and all free men—are documented under one cover ("The Black Book on Red China"). —Warren R. Austin, first U.S. ambassador to the U.N., 1958.

This book ("Brainwashing Pavlov to Powers") is a valuable addition to any professional library...The young officer charged with teaching the Code of Conduct will find it a particularly excellent reference. The author...knows the enemy well...He was the first witness invited to appear before the permanent Senate Investigating Committee which met on 19 July 1956 to study brainwashing. — Major. J.A.MacDonald, Marine Corps Gazette, Sept. 1956

No good anti-Communist library should be without "Attack By Mail." It is a volume worthy of the splendid reputation of its author. — T. L. Amber, American Opinion magazine, Nov. 1967

Edward Hunter has had an exciting career as a reporter, editor, and foreign correspondent. He was present at the creation of Manchukuo, the conquest of Ethiopia, during two Spanish Civil Wars, the reoccupation of the Rhineland, and then served in propaganda warfare for the Office of Strategic Services in Asia during World War II. It was he who put the word, brainwashing, into our language. — American Opinion magazine, Nov., 1962.

Edward Hunter, of the International News Service, though threatened with death if he investigated the rumor of a wholesale massacre of peasants by the Japanese, got first-hand information and wrote a report which was later made a part of the records of the League of Nations. — "American Journalism" by Frank Luther Mott, page 705

With a salute to Mr. Hunter for his courage in inviting all the nasty harrassments that will make him wretched in newspaper, news-magazine and radio shops henceforth... — Westbrook Pegler, columnist, N.Y. Journal-American, Dec. 2, 1946.

As an author, lecturer and China specialist since the 1920s, New York's Edward Hunter is fascinated by words and their meanings, especially as they apply to the conflicts between Communism and the free world. Around 1950, Hunter heard a Chinese friend, talking about the methods of the Red Chinese government, use the phrase hsi nao. Translating it, Hunter introduced a grim word to the cold war vocabulary: "brainwashing." Last week, appearing as a witness before the U.S. Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee, Author (Brain-Washing in Red China) Hunter again showed his preoccupation with words, made a sharp point: "We are going to be taken for a ride at the summit if we do not realize that the Communists have a special code language which we must deal with." — Time, April 6, 1959.

Mr. Edward Hunter...first analyzed for the world in his classic book, "Brain-Washing in Red China," the diabolical use of psychiatry, not to heal mental illness but to produce it. — Rep. Walter H. Judd, in House, March 18, 1959

Edward Hunter is a pioneer analyst in attitudes and reactions, particularly as related to propaganda warfare and to psychological (cold-hot) warfare. As such, he has served the Office of Strategic Services, Strategic Services Unit (War Dept.), U.S. Air Force, Central Intelligence Agency, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, etc., etc.

F. F. E.

EAGLE

Vol. 3 No. 23 Monday, June 6, 1968

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EXH. "F"

PAGE 5

We Harass Our Friends

From TACTICS

What is known to the public vaguely as "the Golenlewski case" is being allowed to generate dangerous fit will behind a curtain of secrecy, processed leaks and indignant statements. This fits entirely too neatly for comfort into quite a consistent pattern in the U.S. of discouragement and harassment of those who somehow succeed in reaching our country from behind the iron curtain with invaluable information, after having provided us with intelligence of the highest importance while occupying some key post in a communist country.

Moscow's policy is to discourage and harass such escapees, so again we have an example of unity of a non-reciprocal nature between Washington and the Soviet Union, the sort of one-way street that is characteristic of our foreign and war policies generally, and our "bridge-building" to the East. Far too much of what our policy-makers determine coincides exactly with what the communists want us to do for furtherance of their aims and our destruction. Of course, there is conspiracy in this. Other-[illegible], and officials would be angrier than the hicks who used to buy gold bricks and the Brooklyn Bridge.

Michael Goleniewski is a false or cover name. This is the one the public is more or less acquainted with, because it was the name under which he communicated with us. The name he uses is Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff, the last czar's son. This is no cover name, so far as he is concerned, because he insists this is whom he is.

This editor has been doing some intensive research and reading regarding him. What appears to be unquestioned is that he has rendered invaluable service to the United States in an area that very easily can determine whether a nation undergoes a military catastrophe, perhaps decisive, or avoids it, or even turns the tables on the conspiring enemy.

No price really can be set on this. Indeed, in operations, a nation will spend millions without blinking an eyeon any one of a number of projects that "Goleniewski" successfully achieved for the United States.

What appears incongruous, too, is that we most encourage other defectors like this. This is a basic part of psychological warfare, as important a position as any. Information or misinformation spreads with massive effect, one way or the other, concerning the sort of reception and reward given to a defector who has provided some great service to the free world, and specifically the United States. Defectors and refugees in general make up their minds on such life and death matters on the basis of what they hear, usually as rumors, or can read between the lines.

When the USSR or any other communist country can display one of these persons who has fled to the United States, and then returned behind the iron curtain out of disappointment and frustration, it has achieved a great psychological victory. Or if some Goleniewski quietly determines he will not brave the unknown, attractive as it might seem, but will remain where he is, much as he dislikes it.

One of the obvious, major aims of our government — certainly the CIA and State Department — should be to make those who come to our shores this way feel reasonably satisfied, at least. If a great service has been provided us, we should go out of our way, practically as much as is needed, to make the person feel that he has acted wisely, and chosen well. Sometimes, we act as if our intent were the opposite. Goleniewski, or rather Romanoff, is very dissatisfied, nervous, and feels almost as if he has been thrown to the wolves. He even fears for his life, and that of his wife, Irmgard, and their baby girl, Tatiana, born Sept. 30, 1964 in New York City.

He told this writer that the little girl never has known what it is to take a walk on the street or in the park with her parents. Either the mother or father remains behind. He spoke of being warned of the immense danger of physical attack or murder. In one brief conference, he was warned of six ways at least in which he could be killed, including being struck by a truck. "Was I being warned, or threatened?" he wondered, because it was a conference which sounded to him as harassment.

An apartment was found for him by the CIA in a crowded section of New York City, in an area where many communists and fake "liberals" are known to reside. A financial arrangement was made with him, in view of the personal possessions he and his wife left behind, out of which Washington was supposed to pay the rent. He is frequently plagued with notices of unpaid rent, and even giv[illegible]sses notices. Recent[illegible] was ordered to app[illegible]rt, and when he showed u[illegible] claim-[illegible]

[illegible] him in recompense for the possessions he abandoned, paid him in full, but apparently being doled out in dribbles, partially for the rent. Of course, this has nothing to do with the claims he makes under the name Romanoff.

What is obvious in all of this is that bureaucracy, with whatever infiltration exists in it, has made a perilously distasteful mess of our relations with one of our major benefactors in the nether-nether world of secret police, undergrounds and espionage. The world being what it is, such factors determine actual survival. We cannot afford such irresponsible and treacherous foolery. Knowledge that this writer has of other affairs involving defectors and refugees convinces him that red penetration is deep within this entire area. We would be more than naive to doubt it.

He Gave Leads Regarding Americans, too

Some cute bureaucrat affixed the cover name, F. R. Oldenburg, onto him, and his apartment apparently was leased in this name by the CIA for him. As Oldenburg is a name connected with British royalty, Romanoff resents it. Actually, as Goleniewski and other cover names given him while he was in Poland are admittedly false, if he wishes to be known as Romanoff, he at least should be given that privilege. As to his actual paternity, such agencies as the CIA and State Department are concerned only insofar as it involves his work and their connections with him. They are in no position to satisfactorily resolve such an historical question, for whatever they do is subordinated to political considerations. The only reliable source would be the U.S. Congress.

The claim to be the czar's son, when first heard by this editor, sounded simply silly. But as time went on, he was made less sure by extraordinary details given him of physical and other similarities, and of certain actions taken by others of Russian background and by the British government.

Historically, such a matter should be clarified beyond doubt, while enough people are alive to provide evidence of some kind, at least. The Congress came up against what appeared to be an insolvable problem in the Katyn massacre, originally attributed to the nazis. A Congressional committee was organized, with the main impetus given it by an indefatigable researcher named Julius Epstein, now with the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. The committee traveled abroad as well as in the United States, and as the result, we now know incontrovertibly that the Katyn [illegible] policy. Certainly, the [illegible] Congress [illegible] set up a [illegible] committee to seek out the full truth in regard the [illegible] who has helped us so much, who signs his name, Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff.

Significantly, all was harmony while he was providing us useful leads concerning foreigners, either alerting us to them, or providing essential details. Such names as that of Col. Stig Eric Wennerstroem and William John Vassall, George Blake and Gordon Lonsdale (Konon Trofimovich Molody) come quickly to mind. When leads regarding American citizens came up, the attitude toward him began to harden, and what was too patently a whispering and a smear campaign began to develop.

His role - & History Begins to be Re-written

Probably the most extraordinary phenomenon in the bizarre history of secret services is the present use by clandestine agencies of overt channels, such as books, magazines and newspapers, for their operations. Moscow began this with such KGB products as Lonsdale's book about himself, and now Kim Philby's. Of course, these are not books in the accepted sense, but psychological warfare media, which not only produce a financial but a tactical profit.

We have begun to join the fray that uses literature as a cover. Articles that have appeared recently in nationally-circulating magazines have obvious objectives. One such is the embitterment of relations between the United States and France, and preventing our two lands from restoring their traditional friendship. Another appears to be the elimination of Michael Goleniewski as a great name in clandestine operations on our behalf behind the iron curtain. Some of his indisputable achievements are being attributed to a man with a cover name, Martel, who was connected with the Soviet Embassy at Helsinki under the name of Anatol M. Golitzyn, also known as Dolnytsin, whose true name is Klimov. Born in 1926 at Poltava, in the USSR, he became a major in the KGB. His other service was at Vienna.

He has been converted into a sort of grab bag of agents. The work of a number of different persons including that of Goleniewski-Romanoff is being listed under the cover name, Martel. This is part of the operation being undertaken against the invaluable contributor to our security from his high post at Warsaw, who signs himself, Romanoff.

The petty attitude adopted toward him should cease. He deserves immensely more than this.

TACTICS

MAY 20, 1968 Vol. 5, No. 5.

Publisher and Editor: Edward Hunter
320 North George Mason Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22203

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Second-class postage paid at Arlington, Va.

ANTI-COMMUNIST LIAISON INC.
Committee of Correspondence, 1764 - 1968

Recd.: "The Eagle" Vol. 3, No. 23
Jul. 12, 68
Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff

SEE COMMENTS :
ATTACHED COPIES OF LETTER
OF MAY 28, 68, 2 PAGES.

A.S.R.

Edward Hunter
Chairman
320 N. George Mason Drive
Arlington 3, Virginia
Tel Code 703, 524-7857

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

July 10, 1968.

Recd.: July 27, 1968

Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff

Mr. Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff
Post Office Box 281
Murray Hill Station
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Romanoff:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 25, 1968.

Sincerely,

J. WALTER YEAGLEY
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

By: Francis X. Worthington

FRANCIS X. WORTHINGTON
Chief, Civil Section

MEMORANDUM : With regard to machinations against me in certain publications during last months, especially in order some of my indisputable achievements on behalf of national security of UNITED STATES and its WESTERN ALLIES to attribute to a questionable individual with a cover-name "MARTEL", de facto MAJOR of KGB who defected from SOVIET EMBASSY in HELSINKI :ANATOL M.GOLITZYN , a/k/a DOLNYTSIN and also known as KLIMOV (born 1926 in POLTAVA,SU), I had sent for the records of the ASSIST.US ATT.GEN. & INT.SEC.DIV. of US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: a COPY (2 pages) of my STATEMENT of FEBRUARY 15,1967 RE:H.R.5507 & P.F.776,206/D, containing information re:my support and its results from APRIL 1958-MAY 1963 (actually till DECEMBER 1963), and a COPY (1 page) of an issue of THE EAGLE of JUNE 6,68, with reprinted article by EDWARD HUNTER from TACTICS MAG. which mentioned these machinations. This was attached to my letter of JUNE 25,1968,(together with other matters),for my protection.

KEW GARDENS, NY, JULY 28,68.

Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff

SOVIET ESPIONAGE--

John Vassall, a British subject who was employed by British Naval Intelligence under the Admiralty, was exposed as a Soviet agent who for seven years turned over important secret information to the K.G.B., allegedly under threat of being exposed as a homosexual. H.I.H. Aleksei N. Romanoff, who operated under the cover name of Michael Goleniewski, supplied the information which resulted in Vassall's arrest and conviction. The official investigation conducted on the Vassall case was known as the Radcliffe Tribunal of Inquiry into the Vassall Case and Related Matters. The tribunal found no blame attached to any official for Vassall's seven years of undetected spying except for a civil servant who, as it strangely turned out, was dead.

Vassall, who was released from prison in 1972 after having served 10 years of his 18-year sentence for espionage, has written a book entitled "Vassall - The Autobiography of a Spy" published by Sidgwick and Jackson in London. Vassall claims that the tribunal investigating his case asked the questions which were the least embarrassing to the establishment and naturally received the least embarrassing answers. The report was evasive as well as face-saving. According to Vassall, he had many friends in high places who were fellow homosexuals, including two members of Parliament, one of whom is now a member of the House of Lords. It has been reported that newspaper reporters who had written articles concerning widespread homosexuality in high places in the British Government went to jail for not revealing their sources of information. Vassall claims that two members of the British Parliament who befriended him while he was in the pay of the K.G.B. are still playing a prominent role in British life. In fact, he went further and admitted that these members of Parliament attended homosexual parties at which he was present before his arrest.

DOUBLE EAGLE--

The person who was responsible for uncovering John Vassall, the British Naval Intelligence Soviet spy, as well as other agents of the K.G.B. (Soviet Intelligence) and G.R.U. (military intelligence) in England, France, West Germany, Sweden, Israel, Denmark and the U.S., was H.I.H. Aleksei N. Romanoff, who under the cover identity of Michael Goleniewski supplied thousands of pages of important intelligence information to the United States Government. He was responsible for identifying Henry Kissinger as having been recruited by Communist intelligence during World War II.

Because of the threat to the national security of the U.S. and the apathy of our government in connection with national security matters, Aleksei, after much consideration, has decided to publish his own magazine called DOUBLE EAGLE. The first issue, Volume 1, came out in January of 1975. As he describes it, DOUBLE EAGLE is a monthly bulletin dedicated to the national independence and security of the U.S. and the survival of Christian civilization. The subscription rate is $24 a year, and single issues will be available at $2.50 each. The publication is mailed via first class or air mail to U.S. and overseas subscribers.

The issues will contain valuable intelligence information and our review of the January issue indicates that the bulletin is well prepared and informative. Because of potential mail tampering, those sending in subscriptions should send their requests by certified mail only to H.I.H. Aleksei N. Romanoff, H.TS. & GD-R., Post Office Box 281, Murray Hill Station, New York, New York 10016.

Americans owe a debt of gratitude to Aleksei. A subscription to his publication would not only help to keep you informed but would assist him in the support of his family.

Henry Kissinger - Soviet Agent by Frank A. Capell ($3.00), available now, predicted Nixon would step down, Ford would move up and name Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President. The close relationship between Rockefeller and Kissinger represents the collaboration of money and brains to trap the United States into World Government. The plan still is to make Rockefeller President in 1976 -- sooner if Ford should suffer an unfortunate accident in the meantime. Rockefeller's announcement that Ford will run in 1976 was a "red herring" to make Rockefeller acceptable to the conservatives who do not want him as President.

The Confidential Intelligence Report is a privately circulated publication of The Herald of Freedom, Box 3, Zarephath, N.J. 08890: Frank A. Capell, Editor and Publisher. The C.I.R. is an evaluation of information received from both private and official sources in the United States and abroad. Published monthly, the subscription rate is $10 per year; issues are sent via First Class Mail. Extra copies: 2 for $1, 12 for $5.

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H.R.H. Alexis N.Romanoff,
125-10 82nd Road
Kew Gardens
Long Island,
NEW YORK 11415

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY AIR MAIL

Recd: June 23,73

Alexei Nicholaevich Romanoff

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Founded by St Norbert

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Our Lady of England Priory
Storrington
Pulborough
Sussex
Tel Storrington 2150
STD 090 66 - 2150

16th June, 1973

H.R.H. Alexis N.Romanoff
125-10 82nd Road,
Kew Gardens
Long Island, NEW YORK 11415

Sir:

I am writing to Your Royal Highness with a certain temerity.

It has been suggested to me that I write to you for information regarding the circumstances leading to the arrest of [redacted] who, in 1962, was convicted in London of spying for the Russians. Your Highness will recall the circumstances of blackmail which surrounded this distressing case.

Since his release from prison last year [redacted] has been my guest while he seeks a home and a job. He has almost completed his autobiography, but some details of his detection and arrest are still unclear to [redacted] It has been suggested that you may know something of these circumstances.

I am a Roman Catholic priest and a ~~fir~~ friend of [redacted] as an historian I am interested always in objective truth.

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Recd: June

Alexei Nic

THIS IS AN IMPOSSIBLE STORY. YET THE MORE OFTEN IT IS EXAMINED, THE MORE TEASING DOES THE MYSTERY BECOME

VASSALL

BLAKE

WENNERSTROEM

LONSDALE

The incredible claims of the man who caught these spies...

JEREMY CAMPBELL in WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday

THE man is impossible. Everybody says so. Exasperating, tactless, arrogant, sarcastic, proud, sensitive and brilliant. A temper that breaks loose and rages like a circus tiger tasting freedom for the first time.

His claims are so fantastic, his manner so abrasive, his movements so mysterious as to bemuse and baffle most Americans.

Even his name—excuse me, *especially* his name — is an unresolved enigma. The Central Intelligence Agency, and now the U.S. Government say it is Michal Goleniewski. He flatly disagrees insisting that he is, in fact, the Grand Duke Alexei Nicholaevich Romanov, son of Czar Nicholas II and heir to the throne of Imperial Russia.

I cannot tell you precisely where he lives, except to place him in a smart block of flats in the New York borough of Queens. To say more, I am told, would expose him to the risk of assassination.

The really astonishing part of the whole affair is that the more often Goleniewski's story is told in print or on the radio, the more elaborately his case is presented to the American public, the more riddling and teasing the mystery becomes. It is like clearing the air with a smoke bomb.

Michal Goleniewski, as I shall call him for the sake of keeping the page neat, is a tall man with the vivid blue eyes of a Siamese cat. He is a snappy dresser. He sports a guardsman's moustache, carries a cane, and bears himself with lordly self-assurance.

The man himself will not see me. He is under the cloudy impression that I am in cahoots with Lord Mountbatten, who is not on the list of Goleniewski's favourite persons. The point is too abstruse to clarify by way of an intermediary.

But a number of unshakable facts are now on the public record. Goleniewski was an officer with Polish Military Intelligence in Danzig. In 1958 he began to furnish the United States with information that led to sensational arrests. Acting on his leads, the CIA was able to unmask a gallery of Soviet agents who were plundering NATO defence secrets in Government offices all over Europe. Among the agents bagged were:

1—William John Vassall, the gay young bachelor son of a London curate. From his nook in the Admiralty he passed out a stack of naval documents and photographs.

2—George Blake, the dashing Cambridge man and war hero who spied for the Russians while working in a trusted post for British Intelligence.

3—Gordon Lonsdale, a protegé of Colonel Rudolf Abel. He became Resident Director of the Soviet KGB in London. He organised the Admiralty spy ring which shoplifted our Polaris submarine secrets.

4—Colonel Stig Erik Wennerstroem, the Swedish Air Force officer who eavesdropped for the Kremlin in Washington for five years. He was convicted of gross espionage and sentenced to life imprisonment in June, 1964.

The services rendered to the West by Michael Goleniewski are beyond argument. The Central Intelligence Agency, drawing up a special Bill to make him an American citizen, said he collaborated with the U.S. Governments in an outstanding manner, under circumstances which involved grave personal risk.

In testimony recently made public, Mr. John Nirgel, a senior State Department official, told a Congressional Committee that, in every case he knew, Goleniewski's information, when checked out, proved to be 100 per cent accurate.

So far all is limpid, unmuddied and heroic. It remained so until Goleniewski came in from the cold, crossing into West Berlin on Christmas Day, 1960, with the Russian foothounds sniffing greedily at the scent.

Confused

Today the story has become confused, outlandish, partisan and potentially damaging to the American government's peace of mind. The CIA still looks after him. It pays him a cash sum of £170 a month and in December it helped Goleniewski over a lean period by paying the rent on his New York apartment.

But Goleniewski has now embarked on an increasingly bitter and increasingly open war with the CIA. Remarkably, he has at the same time attracted a busy train of adherents, advisers, defenders, biographers and publicists.

The classic text on Goleniewski, which outlines the man's astounding claims and extensive complaints, is a book called Imperial Agent by Guy Richards, an executive on the staff of the New York World Journal Tribune.

To my amazement, the CIA, which normally makes no comment on anything, is actually suggesting the book to callers asking for information on the case.

Imperial Agent is extremely racy reading. It reveals that Goleniewski met recently with an Ohio Congressman and two witnesses. He told them that the Soviet spy apparatus has penetrated deep into the CIA, asserted that 1,000,000 dollars of CIA money has passed into the coffers of the KGB, and named several Kremlin agents presently employed in the U.S. State Departments.

It states that before he defected he had had an extended conversation with Leonid Brezhnev, in which they discussed "the weakness of the U.S. Intelligence Services"; that his own cover was breached in Poland by a double agent working for the CIA; that same agent, he says, bagged Colonel Oleg Penkovsky, who fed Russian rocket secrets to the U.S. and was shot a few months after the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

Escaped

Finally, and most bizarre of all, it outlines Goleniewski's fantastic claim to be the son of Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, whom he says, was not massacred at Ekaterinburg as history recites, but escaped with all his family into Poland. Nicholas died in a small Polish town on May 18, 1952. The rest of the children are still living, alleges Goleniewski.

The book is causing a sensation in America. It has turned Goleniewski, whose defection to the West was kept secret for three years, into an overnight celebrity.

For the fact is that Imperial Agent, like the man himself, cannot be dismissed as total fantasy. He did have excellent contacts among Communist intelligence networks. He did provide the U.S. with information that led to the arrest of enemy agents.

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NEW LIES FOR OLD

The Communist Strategy of Deception and Disinformation

ANATOLIY GOLITSYN

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DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
NEW YORK

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without permission in writing from the publisher
Published by Dodd, Mead & Company, Inc.
79 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016
Distributed in Canada by
McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto
Manufactured in the United States of America
Designed by Kris Woolsey
First Edition

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Golitsyn, Anatoliy, 1926–
New lies for old

Includes bibliographical references and index
1. Communist strategy. I. Title.
HX518.S8G63 1983 327.1'4'091717 83-16425
ISBN 0-396-08194-0

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Editors' Foreword

VERY RARELY disclosures of information from behind the Iron Curtain throw new light on the roots of communist thought and action and challenge accepted notions on the operation of the communist system. We believe that this book does both these things. It is nothing if not controversial. It rejects conventional views on subjects ranging from Khrushchev's overthrow to Tito's revisionism, from Dubcek's liberalism to Ceausescu's independence, and from the dissident movement to the Sino-Soviet split. The author's analysis has many obvious implications for Western policy. It will not be readily accepted by those who have for long been committed to opposing points of view. But we believe that the debates it is likely to provoke will lead to a deeper understanding of the nature of the threat from international communism and, perhaps, to a firmer determination to resist it.

The author's services to the party and the KGB and the unusually long periods he spent in study, mainly in the KGB but also with the University of Marxism-Leninism and the Diplomatic School, make the author uniquely well qualified as a citizen of the West to write about the subjects covered in this book.

He was born near Poltava, in the Ukraine, in 1926. He was thus brought up as a member of the postrevolutionary generation. From 1933 onward he lived in Moscow. He joined the communist youth movement (Komsomol) at the age of fifteen while he was a cadet in military school. He became a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in 1945 while studying at the artillery school for officers at Odessa.

In the same year he entered military counterintelligence. On graduation from the Moscow school of military counterespionage in 1946, he joined the Soviet intelligence service. While working in its headquarters he attended evening classes at the University of Marxism-Leninism, from which he graduated in 1948. From

1948 to 1950 he studied in the counterintelligence faculty of the High Intelligence School; also, between 1949 and 1952 he completed a correspondence course with the High Diplomatic School.

In 1952 and early 1953 he was involved, with a friend, in drawing up a proposal to the Central Committee on the reorganization of Soviet intelligence. The proposal included suggestions on the strengthening of counterintelligence, on the wider use of the satellite intelligence services, and on the reintroduction of the "activist style" into intelligence work. In connection with this proposal, he attended a meeting of the Secretariat chaired by Stalin and a meeting of the Presidium chaired by Malenkov and attended by Khrushchev, Brezhnev, and Bulganin.

For three months in 1952–53 the author worked as a head of section in the department of the Soviet intelligence service responsible for counterespionage against the United States. In 1953 he was posted to Vienna, where he served for two years under cover as a member of the *apparat* of the Soviet High Commission. For the first year he worked against Russian émigrés, and for the second against British intelligence. In 1954 he was elected to be a deputy secretary of the party organization in the KGB residency in Vienna, numbering seventy officers. On return to Moscow he attended the KGB Institute, now the KGB Academy, as a full-time student for four years, graduating from there with a law degree in 1959. As a student of the institute and as a party member, he was well placed to follow the power struggle in the Soviet leadership that was reflected in secret party letters, briefings, and conferences.

From 1959 to 1960, at a time when a new long-range policy for the bloc was being formulated and the KGB was being reorganized to play its part in it, he served as a senior analyst in the NATO section of the Information Department of the Soviet intelligence service. He was then transferred to Finland, where, under cover as vice-consul in the Soviet embassy in Helsinki, he worked on counterintelligence matters until his break with the regime in December 1961.

By 1956 he was already beginning to be disillusioned with the Soviet system. The Hungarian events of that year intensified his disaffection. He concluded that the only practical way to fight the regime was from abroad and that, armed with his inside knowledge of the KGB, he would be able to do so effectively. Having reached

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was successfully exploited by the Soviet Union to further its own political objectives. There is scope for a detailed historical study of the methods and channels used by the Soviet regime to influence and disinform the American and British governments before the Tehran and Yalta conferences about the real nature of the Soviet regime and its intentions. American and British archives should yield additional information on the influence exerted by Soviet agents in the US State Department and British Foreign Office, such as Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess.[1] Meanwhile, a few points may be made to illustrate the use of the themes of the decline of ideology, the rise in nationalist influence, and the disunity and lack of cooperation between communist parties.

During the wartime alliance ideological criticism of the United States and Great Britain virtually disappeared from the Soviet press. Revolutionary ideology, though never wholly abandoned, was soft-pedalled. Old Russian traditions were glorified; former czarist ranks and decorations were restored in the Red Army. A new respect was shown for religion; Stalin held a public audience for Russian church leaders in 1943. The common dangers confronting the Soviet Union and the West and their common interest in survival were emphasized, and described as providing a basis for future cooperation. Western statesmen and diplomats were told that a postwar liberalization of the Soviet regime and its evolution into a national, Western type of nation-state were inevitable; they were even flattered with the idea that these changes would take place under Western influence. Soviet acceptance of the Atlantic Charter in 1941 and signature of the United Nations Pact on January 1, 1942, should be seen as part of the effort to raise Western expectations of favorable developments in the Soviet Union. But the most striking and significant deception designed to mask continuing, active cooperation between communist parties and convince the Western allies that revolutionary objectives had been abandoned was the dissolution of the Comintern in May 1943, six months before the Tehran conference. Allied with this deception were the themes that the Soviet Union and the Red Army were fighting only for the liberation of Eastern Europe from fascism and had no thought of establishing communist regimes in that area.

10

Communist Intelligence Successes, Western Failures, and the Crisis in Western Studies

At present, Western efforts to obtain secret political information on the communist world, Western attempts to analyze information from communist sources, and Western ability to distinguish between reliable and unreliable sources—between genuine information and disinformation—all appear to be suffering from at least a temporary loss of effectiveness. This state of affairs is symptomatic of the penetration of Western intelligence services by their communist opponents.

Western intelligence has not always been unsuccessful. During the post-Stalin crisis, the communist intelligence and security services were weak. More people were disposed to help the West; five officials of Soviet intelligence defected in 1954. Although the West has never fully uncovered the extent of communist intelligence penetration of its governments and societies, Western intelligence did nevertheless have some reliable sources with access to policy-making bodies in the communist countries. But as the communist world recovered from its crisis, so its intelligence and security services regained their strength and effectiveness. The effort to penetrate Western governments in general and Western intelligence and security services in particular, which had been continuous from 1917 onward, was revitalized with success. This is not the place for a detailed study of the problem; nevertheless, some examples to illustrate the argument must be given.

From his service in the NATO section of the Information Department of the KGB's First Chief Directorate in 1959–60, the author knows that at that time the Soviet and bloc intelligence services

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had agents in the foreign ministries of most NATO countries, not to mention those of many of the non-NATO countries. This meant that the Soviet leaders and their partners were nearly as well informed about the foreign policies of Western governments as were those governments themselves.

Symptomatic of the depth and scale of penetration were the cases of the former British Admiralty official, Vassall; the former Swedish military attaché in the Soviet Union and later in the USA, Colonel Wennerström; the former senior official in NATO headquarters in Paris, Colonel Paques; and the forty concealed microphones belatedly discovered in the American Embassy in Moscow in 1964.

There is also striking public evidence of communist penetration of Western intelligence services. The British security and intelligence services, the oldest and most experienced in the West, were gravely damaged by Blunt, Philby, Blake, and others who worked for Soviet intelligence inside them for many years before being discovered.

The exposure of the Felfe ring inside the German intelligence service in 1961 showed that this service had been penetrated by the Soviets since its rebirth in 1951.

The author's detailed information on extensive Soviet penetration of French intelligence over a long period of time was passed to the appropriate French authorities, who were able to neutralize the penetration.

American intelligence suffered from Soviet penetration of allied services with which it was collaborating. In 1957–58 American intelligence lost an important secret agent in the Soviet Union, Lieutenant Colonel Popov, as a result of KGB penetration.[1]

Particularly because the problem of disinformation has not been understood, it is doubtful if adequate account has been taken of the compromise of sources resulting from known instances of communist penetration of Western intelligence.

Factors in Communist Intelligence Successes

Three main factors contribute to the successes of the communist intelligence services against the West. In the first place, they operate

on a vastly greater scale. The intelligence potential of totalitarian regimes is always greater than that of democracies because they rely on secret police for their own internal stability. The determination of communist regimes to promote their system in other countries entails an expanded role for their intelligence services abroad. Accordingly, communist regimes take intelligence and security work more seriously and commit more human and financial resources to it than do democracies. In the Soviet Union staff can be trained in these subjects up to the equivalent of university degree level. They are encouraged to enlarge their networks of informers on a massive scale both inside and outside their own particular territories.

Second, communist leaders appreciate the importance of good security work to their survival and the constructive contribution that good intelligence can make to the success of their international strategy. Communist intelligence and security services are therefore free from the difficult if not impossible constraints imposed on the activities of their counterparts in democratic countries. They have an officially recognized and honored place in communist institutions. They have no problems to contend with from the press or public opinion in their own countries. They can afford to be more aggressive, especially in the recruitment of new agents.

The third, and possibly the most important, factor is that from 1958–60 onward the combined intelligence and security resources of the whole communist bloc have been committed by the communist governments to play an influential part in the implementation of the new long-range bloc policy by assuming an activist political role, which has entailed providing Western intelligence services with carefully selected "secret" information from inside the communist world.

Since 1918

It is an additional indication of the loss of effectiveness of Western intelligence that this change in the role of the communist intelligence services has virtually escaped attention in the West, just as did the significance of the two conferences of leading KGB officials in the Soviet Union in 1954 and 1959. There has been no sign, up to the present, of any increased awareness of the new dimension of the problem posed by the involvement of the communist intelligence services in strategic disinformation. This seems to indicate that whatever secret Western sources there may be have not reported on it.

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III

The Defector with a Credit Card Signed "Heckenschuetze"

For thirty-three months, starting in 1958, from somewhere behind the Iron Curtain, a person with the self-given code name of "Heckenschuetze" shipped the CIA more than two thousand microfilms of Communist intelligence secrets. He, or she, was a sensation of the Western chancelleries. He or she never sent over so much as a trace of signature or other handwriting. ("Heckenschuetze" exposed more than two hundred KGB operatives in the West, major and minor. During that close to three year period, both American and Red agencies were trying desperately to learn who "Heckenschuetze" was.)

The suspense ended for the Americans in December 1960. Shortly before Christmas, a man's voice rumbled onto the phone switchboard at the U.S. consulate in West Berlin. He spoke both German and English. He announced that he was "Heckenschuetze." He said his life was in danger. He asked for asylum. He said he needed security for himself, his wife, and a few others. He said he would call back at a stated time the same day.

It strains the imagination to comprehend the dismay and confusion of the switchboard operator as she tried to find someone in the consulate who could tell her whether the man was a nut or a

ten-strike in the Cold War. Finally she located someone high enough up to know the "Heckenschuetze" story. The caller was later given the answer—"Yes; all stipulations agreed to; come on over."

On Christmas Day 1960, a man whose voice sounded like the one on the phone crossed into the American Zone in West Berlin. With him was an attractive brunette he described as his wife, Irmgard, and a handful of other persons. Blue-eyed, with a slightly drooping grenadier's moustache, "Heckenschuetze" was quick of step and imperious of manner. He looked to be in his late fifties. He carried a suitcase packed with microfilm and documents. He reiterated what he had announced on the phone—that he was "Heckenschuetze"—and he asked to see the credentials of the men who greeted him. When they identified themselves as CIA men, he looked shocked.

"I expected to be met by the FBI," he said. He was assured that he would meet FBI representatives in Frankfurt. This didn't prevent him from acting more perturbed by the moment. He pulled out of his pocket the identification papers of Lieutenant Colonel Michal Goleniewski of Polish Army Intelligence. He added, then, that he was in reality Alexei Nicholaevich Romanov, only son and heir of Czar Nicholas II.

The CIA men who welcomed Goleniewski to West Berlin soon learned something that only their superiors had known; that the "Heckenschuetze" network imagined it had been dealing in all those thirty-three months with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Its messages had been addressed to Hoover via the U.S. embassy in Berne, Switzerland. The American responses had been signed "Hoover." The "Heckenschuetze" outfit had taken elaborate pains to bypass the CIA on the certain knowledge that it had been infiltrated by Russian agents. This trepidation proved to be well founded by the ultimate exposure of British SIS operatives Philby, Blake, and others.

When Goleniewski arrived in Frankfurt, he discovered that there were no FBI men to meet him there either—only CIA men. He then realized that the "Hoover" imprimatur on all those messages from the West had been fake. He realized that the "Heckenschuetzes" had been dealing with the CIA all along. He was suddenly afraid that he had jumped from the frying pan into the fire. He could be in grave danger. The trauma of this rude awakening, coming at the very moment of his "safe delivery" in the Free World, may be responsible for much of his truculent behavior on American soil.

He and Irmgard arrived in Washington on January 12, 1961, on a military flight from Germany. Whatever troubles he has had on this side of the Atlantic, he has attained a precious goal—he has survived. He lives in a well-buttressed and bolted Long Island apartment. That's where most of the known facts about Goleniewski end, and it's where most of the versions and uncertainties begin. It was to be another three years from the date of his arrival before a line about him or his defection was printed anywhere.

Freeze, for a minute, that Christmas-Day confrontation scene in West Berlin. Consider the dilemma into which Goleniewski's appearance plunged the Americans.

Was he really one of the "Heckenschuetzes," or was he a KGB stooge? (The word "Heckenschuetze" is German for "sniper" or "sharpshooter.") Had the Russians, in other words, tracked down and wiped out the real members of the "Heckenschuetze" ring and then been struck by a dazzling notion: since no one in the West knows that the "Heckenschuetzes" are no more, it can be exploited by sending over a Russian agent, who will claim to be one of the heroic "Heckenschuetzes." He'll be an agent who'll work for Russian causes. He'll cash in on the vast fund of credit the name has

already won him in Berne, Washington, London, Bonn, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Paris, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv.

If so, the Americans had to ask themselves, what would Goleniewski's real mission be? Perhaps to feed us a little more useful information in order to gain enough confidence among American agencies to get possession of the names of our American operatives inside the Soviet Bloc.

Or perhaps that Romanov name-dropping was a desperate attempt to signal his potential pursuers that he had gone crazy and, therefore, needn't be stalked and squirted into eternity with a cyanide spray gun—the fate meted out to several other KGB turncoats.

Or perhaps the Russians had decided to use him for a pitch at Romanov money they couldn't get otherwise. Thus, they had found a man who was a double for the person Alexei[3] might have grown

[3] A number of skull measurements, and comparison of facial features, ears, relative distances between mouth, nose, eyebrow, forehead, etc. have been made of Goleniewski and compared with photographs and paintings of the young Czarevich Alexei. In general, they have turned out to be more affirmative than not.

Another doubt arose. Colonel Goleniewski appeared to be younger than the real Alexei would have been. The Colonel's explanation was that his growth was suspended by his childhood illness for many years and that he was a child "twice over." Hemophilia—the "scourge of Royalty"—is a genetic, chronic disease whose cause and cure are unknown. It is an inherited blood-clotting deficiency, transmitted by females according to the sex-linked recessive pattern described by the Austrian botanist Gregor Johann Mendel. While females carry the defective genes, they hardly ever suffer from it. An emotionally tranquil patient has less bleeding difficulty than one emotionally distressed. The anxiety caused by the fear of bleeding may be dispelled through hypnosis. Bleeding in hemophiliacs can be prompted or influenced by emotional stress. When a hemophiliac is calm and relaxed, the tendency to hemorrhage greatly declines. Whether Rasputin practiced hypnosis on the Czarevich is not definitely known, although he certainly used all his powers of suggestion to calm the Czarevich and thereby caused the situation to stabilize and, in time, the bleeding to stop.

Although it is generally believed that hemophiliacs seldom reach maturity, this is contrary to the fact. For example, another hemophiliac, Prince Waldemar of Prussia, a first cousin of the Czarevich, died in 1945 at the age of fifty-six. His death was caused by his failure to receive the necessary number of blood transfusions required to restore his health. Colonel Goleniewski claims to be the Czarevich Alexei, age sixty-five, and is known to suffer from a blood-clotting deficiency. Colonel Goleniewski has been tested by Dr. Alexander S. Wiener, a co-discoverer of the Rh factor in blood, who found that the Colonel does indeed suffer from a blood disease, the main feature of which is slow blood coagulation.

the late Philippa Schuyler, a newspaper correspondent who had interviewed Goleniewski, Mr. Dulles gave the same rejoinder to the same questions:

"It may all be true and it may not. I just don't want to talk about it."

Goleniewski has this to say about his confrontation with Mr. Dulles about eight months after Goleniewski's arrival in the United States:

> On September 30, 1961, I visited with Mr. Ronan and Mr. Slov (both CIA operatives) at the offices of Mr. Allen Dulles, then CIA director. The meeting took place in the old headquarters of the CIA.
>
> Mr. Dulles took quite a little time in the early part of the conversation discussing his pipe collection and how he expected to have trouble, when he moved into his new office in Langley, finding a place to hang all of them.
>
> At this time my status in the United States was illegal. After I deposited my Polish documents with the CIA, I received for the first time my immigration card. This was two months after my conference with Mr. Dulles.
>
> Mr. Dulles was well informed, prior to my arrival in the United States, about my real identity. He knew also of the tests of my identity made in 1961 by the CIA. Likewise he was aware of my voluntary support of the United States for several years. Consequently I was expecting that Mr. Dulles would have many reasons to speak with me in an open and fair way. But his visit and conversation, which lasted about an hour, in the presence of Mr. Ronan and the Deputy of the CCI of the CIA, Mr. James Hunt, was very nice and very empty of results.
>
> It was clear that Mr. Dulles was interested neither in disclosing that he knew my real identity, nor in the support of my claims. He was more interested in preventing the proofs. For that reason also the CIA prevented me from visiting FBI Director Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. About my real identity, Mr. Dulles, as the chief of American intelligence, made only one digression. Before I left his office he said:

"You would look exactly like your father, if you had a beard and moustache."

Mr. Dulles had instructions from higher authority about the recognition of Goleniewski's claims, even if the CIA had run them out. But he was always honest with newspapermen. If he knew they had wrapped up most of a story they were working on and he couldn't affect the issue much one way or another, he was always helpful, either on or off the record. If I had brought in what we had gathered by July 1969, if I had spread the story before him of William Rutledge McGarry, whom he must have known very well, Mr. Dulles might have added a morsel or two.

It would have altered our inventory of gains and losses. We had learned a great deal. We had come face to face with the inimitable Mr. McGarry. But it was also true that we had found nothing in the National Archives or in McGarry's personal papers that added any new light to the strategic plan and scheme of maneuver given in *Rescuing*'s account of the flight from Ekaterinburg.

XIII

The Big Picture Is Different

It is not difficult to suppose that the Romanov hallmark on the Heckenschuetzes' bid for our support provided all the pretexts needed in Washington to inter the case under polite sneers and nervous bureaucratic wisecracks. The sullied charisma of the Romanov name became a handy device by which to deprecate the importance of the Goleniewski case and put the other Romanov claimants and Goleniewski in the category of eccentrics.

Right there, in that black-and-white, oversimplified form, a critic might want to rest his prosecution. He could be tempted to call it the whole answer.

He would have much to back his beliefs. He could point out that by 1963 the CIA must have noted that it had a parochial interest in hiding the story. One of its central features was the elaborate plan made to bypass the CIA in favor of the FBI because of the Heckenschuetzes' conviction that the CIA had been penetrated by the KGB. We know now that the Heckenschuetzes were right. We know it from the Philby case, the Blake case, the Wennerström case, etc. But the CIA officials didn't know it or believe it when they were first told. They felt that their agency was being wrongfully accused. Fortunately for them, and un-

fortunately for us, nothing can discourage the news media f... than a well-placed rumor that the source of a story was untr... worthy. Also fortunately for them, and unfortunately for us, th... were days when Goleniewski behaved like an angry, Slavic D... Quixote.

A reporter who accepted these surface impressions as the wh... story would have good reason to continue derogating Washing... officialdom. His indictment might rise to the following clim...

The Goleniewski case was another tragic blunder in our in... telligence services. We botched our chances to establish a workin... relationship with an organization behind the Iron Curtain that in thirty-three months had done far more for us than all other sourc... put together. We have only to consider what our plight would b... today if Philby, Blake, Wennerström, John Vassall, Gordon Lon... dale, and twenty-five or thirty smaller fry knocked out by the Heckenschuetzes were still operating. After all, Philby himself had been one of the CIA's original 'interior decorators,' hadn't h...? Didn't we ask him to help organize the CIA's Russian departme... in the early days of the Cold War? And didn't he accept the in... vitation with relish? How many of Kim's old friends are st... working for the United States? And didn't Goleniewski assert at one time that there were eighteen or nineteen Americans, several in government branches, whom the KGB had found very helpful o... the years? It is odd that the British, West Germans, French, Dane... Israelis, and Swedes were quick to act on Goleniewski's leads to spies in their governmen... departments but so far there have b... no reflections of American malfeasance. Did not Goleniewski t... us of one American traitor? Or is it that officialdom wasn't in... terested in following his leads?

All these charges and implications are fair enough. But they add up to only a fragment of the story. The chance for true discernments in the Goleniewski case didn't come within a few days or a few weeks or a few months. They were spread ov...

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thirty-three months between April 1958 and Christmas Day 1960—the day Goleniewski showed up in West Berlin. In most of that time the Americans didn't have the faintest idea with whom they were dealing. And long after the volatile Goleniewski, Irmgard, and their entourage came out of the cold, the CIA brass had to study Goleniewski closely to make sure they weren't being fattened up by the Russians for some kind of kill. This is the period in which he was being fitfully debriefed by the CIA, the American organization he had taken such care to avoid; the period in which he was being embarrassingly introduced as Nicholas' son to thirty or forty American intelligence officials; the period in which he reached the conclusion about the Americans that he expressed to "Anastasia" in their confrontation scene: "I came with a lot of goodwill and I was received like a dog."

He expressed the equivalent of the same thought to me and others many times over. One doesn't have to intercept any letters to be sure that the same word was passed back to the Heckenschuetzes. They, too, thought they had worked out a foolproof system for outflanking the CIA.

It was the absolute nadir of Goleniewski's mission. He could see it all clearly, though it was also the period in which he was able to clinch the unmasking of Philby. The Americans had decided to wash their hands of him because of his Romanov connections. And the Romanovs had decided not to support him because of his dangerous involvement in espionage. That much he could glean in 1964 from Mrs. Smith's withdrawal of her recognition of him and from similar refusals to back him up later that year when "Olga" and "Tatiana" came over from Germany for his Russian Orthodox marriage to Irmgard. All three women, at various times, told others here that the perils inherent in the Goleniewski case frightened them greatly. From their standpoint, if ever there was going to be a right time to surface their whole story, this wasn't it.

The grand scheme had failed. The vast store of credit built up by the Heckenschuetzes was not going to budge the Romanov story one inch toward official recognition.

The CIA hoped to convert all the data received from the Heckenschuetzes into American benefits. The rest was chaff. Especially the Romanov elements. The debriefings had run out his leads. They had milked him dry. He hadn't really made it easy for anyone. He had been trying constantly to revise United States policies, which were none of his business. It was time to put him in cold storage and hope he would quiet down.

For more than three years, the CIA saw to it that not a line about Goleniewski appeared in the nation's press. That was from January 12, 1961, the day he landed in Washington aboard a Military Air Transport plane, to March 4, 1964, the day the first story about him appeared in a newspaper, the New York *Journal-American*.

What set the background for the newspaper story was a congressional subcommittee's insistence that the CIA produce Goleniewski, for whom a private bill had been drawn that would grant him citizenship. The man who requested the private bill was Goleniewski. The CIA didn't want him to appear before the committee. It contended his security would be jeopardized. The subcommittee chairman, United States Representative Michael A. Feighan, Ohio Democrat, disagreed. The CIA stalled for several days. Finally Goleniewski was placed before the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality. It was the first time he had been seen by any important persons outside the executive branch. The date was May 27, 1963.

Those three years in which Colonel Goleniewski was an invisible guest of the CIA, unsung and unnamed, constitute, I believe, Part 1 of the erroneous decisions made in his case, which have proved to be against the national interest. In all those three years, he was not introduced to Mr. Hoover, the man to whom the Heckenschuetzes' entire effort had been addressed, and the man with whom they had thought they were dealing.

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This is inexcusable. We understand that Mr. Hoover doesn't see defectors, as a matter of policy. We understand that there are nice legal distinctions made between CIA and FBI responsibilities. But that is a dead letter compared with the importance of maintaining a link to an organization as helpful as the Heckenschuetzes. Mr. Hoover might be the first to state that he couldn't do anything for his visitor that the CIA couldn't. But from the viewpoint of the other side, of Goleniewski's side, it was a matter of confidence and psychology. There is no doubt that he would have imparted information to Hoover that he wouldn't tell anyone in the CIA or anyone in the FBI junior to Hoover. He would also have been able to report back to the Heckenschuetzes on a mission accomplished. Hoover, even if he refused to take a personal part in the debriefing, possibly would have named someone in the CIA he trusted completely.

Instead of meeting Mr. Hoover, Colonel Goleniewski was permitted to speak to two of Hoover's subordinates. He was taken on a tour of FBI Headquarters, in the Justice Department Building. He was shown the Dillinger, Crowley, and Bonnie and Clyde exhibits. He saw the displays on the crime laboratory, on fingerprints, on weapons. He might have seen the receptionist at the outer end of the long corridor leading to Hoover's office. He saw several pictures of the director and several American flags.

What a farce on the rituals of pecking order in the National Capital! If Gilbert and Sullivan were alive, they could do a whole musical comedy on the FBI sightseer who came out of the cold. What would have happened, it leads one to think, if a defector from the Japanese Navy, a few days before Pearl Harbor, had appeared before Mr. Hoover's receptionist with an urgent message for Hoover's ears only? Would he have been courteously bundled downstairs to see the fingerprints display?

There could have been many extenuating circumstances. Possibly no one in the CIA pressed the point with Hoover. Perhaps the CIA didn't want Goleniewski to see Hoover. Perhaps Mr. Hoover was

already fed up with embarrassments resulting from the fact that the CIA rarely invited the FBI to the auspicious starts of the adventures but often asked for help at the bitter endings.

Any way you look at it, and considering what the Heckenschuetzes had already done for us, it was a mistake of historic proportions.

Another item belongs in Part I of the errors. It is the failure to find out who the Heckenschuetzes were and what could be done to resume contact with them. Clearly the CIA didn't put its heart into that inquiry. It knew the Heckenschuetzes had been anti-CIA from the start and must be getting more so as Goleniewski's wishes were ignored.

Part II in the saga of errors began on March 4, 1964, when the story of the Goleniewski case first broke into print. Both CIA and FBI spokesmen issued statements aimed at disparaging the colonel's importance. Some of the statements were deceptive. Some were outright lies. Their efforts had a certain desperation. The CIA had come through a drastic shakedown following its trials over the Bay of Pigs operation. Any more seismic upheavals threatened to sweep the agency out of existence. Goleniewski's Romanov pretensions proved invaluable to the government spokesmen in deprecating his believability and in disparaging his politics as royalist. To many Americans "royalist" and "faker" are interchangeable. In defense of these spokesmen, it must be conceded that they probably thought they were speaking the truth. It was what their seniors had told them. It is doubtful if as many as five persons in the government knew all the ramifications of the case.

Many times a thought must have come to Goleniewski. On that moment in West Berlin, on Christmas Day 1960, when he discovered he had a CIA reception committee, he should have gone back.

XIV

Who Are the Heckenschuetzes?

The Heckenschuetze organization derives from a Russian group known as the "Secret Circle." It had quite an ignominious start under Mad Czar Paul I in 1797. In a few short years, he tried to undo all the accomplishments of his mother, Catherine the Great, and he made such a mess of it that he was assassinated. The Secret Circle was started as a clandestine patriotic secret society with roots in the church, the court, the armed services, and the government departments. It waxed and waned in different periods, enlarged its base, turned into an anti-Bolshevik underground in the World War I period, and went deeply underground during Stalin's lifetime.

Colonel Goleniewski seemed always disinclined to talk about it in the ten or twelve times I interviewed him. What I was able to piece together came from snatches on different occasions.

A good deal of the formative pressure in the Secret Circle's history, he said, came in the days of the French Revolution. Royalty everywhere found their existence threatened and searched for measures to insure their survival.

The authority of the Secret Circle, as originally devised by Paul I, embodied the great influences in the motherland—God,

the crown, fighting men ready to give their lives for God and country. They would be bound by secret oath. They would be permitted to enlist others in affiliated organizations, which were to include figures from a broad spectrum of Russian society, government, the professions, industry, such racial minorities as the Tartars, and such religious minorities as the Moslems and Roman Catholics.

All hereditary nobility were excluded. So were all members of the Imperial Family except the sovereign and his heir apparent. To insure the utmost secrecy, it was also stipulated, no member of the Secret Circle or one of its affiliates would know the identity of more than two other members.

The Secret Circle was decimated by the Stalinist purges of the late thirties, but it survived World War II. With Beria out of the way shortly after Stalin's death, Goleniewski claims, it enjoyed a great rebirth of power and effectiveness. It was to his position as his father's successor in the Secret Circle's top triumvirate that he owed most of his rapid strides after 1952.

The Secret Circle made no bids to the West, he said, until after it had played out its hand in the 1956 uprising in Hungary and the near revolutions in Poland and Czechoslovakia the same year. It was then that the Secret Circle decided it needed the help of the West. It was then that the code word of Heckenschuetzes was coined and the first letter to Hoover sent in care of United States Ambassador Henry J. Taylor in Berne, Switzerland, in April 1958.

But that first move was marred by an error. What made the Heckenschuetzes think, after their careful preparations in selecting Mr. Taylor as their mail drop to Hoover, that an anonymous request would cause the United States Government to rearrange its own Standard Operating Procedure? Their letter to Hoover went to the CIA. But they didn't know it. All the responses they got for nearly three years were signed "Hoover," the man Goleniewski has yet to meet.

In choosing Goleniewski for his assignments, the members of the Secret Circle entrusted him with a difficult and dangerous task. He became a quadruple agent, a man who had to juggle four balls at once.

An American intelligence official who interviewed Goleniewski on matters of their craft gave me this appraisal:

"He was an officer in Polish military intelligence. At the same time, he was employed by the Russians to keep tabs on all Polish intelligence services and personalities. He was also a member of the hierarchy of an anti-Bolshevik organization which operated at considerable peril, and under the greatest secrecy, in several Iron Curtain countries including the Soviet Union itself. Finally, while he was still 'in place' in the above roles, he maintained contact with the Americans, slipped several thousand documents and photographs to them on microfilm, and exposed dozens of KGB and GRU men of high and low rank."

A quadruple agent, of course, is another way of describing a four role actor. This may be a practice one finds hard to shake on reaching safe ground, but it seems to me that we owe the Colonel a debt, and my impression of him—finicky as he is—is of a man who would be glad to tell the truth and the whole truth if he had absolute confidence in the one to whom he talked. We have given him every possible reason to be uncertain. Meanwhile, I hope we will lose no more time in trying to convince the Heckenschuetzes that there is really someone over here worth writing to.

It is here that the Three Gs must pass responsibility to official government authority. From here on it ought to be a federal case. Nothing less than a presidential commission should handle it.

Henceforward it's a matter for sworn testimony and cross-examination under oath. This process could have a tonic effect on some of the Romanovs, too, provided they are given fatherly advance warning on the penalties for perjury.

Common prudence should remind us that the pressures that

compelled Prime Minister Macmillan to defend Kim Philby before the House of Commons, and later John Profumo, long after they were exposed, may have been quite capable of balking Philby's chief nemesis over here.

The matter of Goleniewski and the Heckenschuetzes should be ventilated from start to finish, not to revive the old Cold War spy tensions, or to punish a few bureaucrats. It should be aired for the general enlightenment of all Russians and Americans.

Americans have lots more to value in our open society than the Kremlin does with its psychotic addiction to secrecy and its heavy reliance on KGB and GRU (military intelligence) hanky-panky.

Indeed, one of the worst features of the Goleniewski case is that America played it *à la russe*. America played it so deeply and darkly that, long after there was any need to hide it, most of our government officials who ought to have known about the case had no inkling about its important ramifications.

There are at least a dozen absorbing stories in the Goleniewski case. There are in it also at least a dozen clues to what's wrong with the Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA gets more than $500 million from us yearly, has a $47-million building, a splendid staff of scientists, scholars, readers, and electronic wizards, but somehow has failed to become an intelligence agency. For years it seemed unlikely that anything could be done with the CIA. Recently however, a belated selection by President Nixon has aroused our hopes.

It was the appointment of Clark R. Mollenhoff to be deputy counsel to President Nixon. Mr. Mollenhoff, a Pulitzer prize-winning investigative reporter for Cowles Publications, knows better than most persons that the CIA's investigations are amateurish.

Mr. Mollenhoff's have never been. He won the Pulitzer prize for his uphill probing of labor racketeering. He was one of the few correspondents in Washington who ignored all the FBI and CIA spokesmen and kept right after the Goleniewski case until it was

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Lord Viscount Nelson, KB, Duke of Bronte, serving in Italy as Commander-in-Chief of the Neapolitan Forces by Land and Sea, as well as H.B. Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, AFTER the surrender to the French Baron Karl Mack von Lieberish, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Sicilian Army outside of Rome. Lord Nelson was authorized by King Ferdinand to continue the war against the French Republican Forces, DESPITE THE FACT that his own (Neapolitan) Army had been defeated.... Further, my great-great-grandmother, Emma, Lady Hamilton, who was, in 1799, commissioned by Queen Maria Carolina, wife of King Ferdinand, to act as the Queen's Deputy, was negotiating in the Bay of Naples, recruitment of loyal forces of Patriots in Naples, commanded by the Resistance Leader, Egidio Pallio, who went on board H.B.M.S. 'Freudroyant', Nelson's Flagship, to offer Lady Emma (as the Queen's Deputy), 90.000 Lazzaroni Irregulars, whom Lord Nelson duly armed from his own armoury. Obviously, therefore, Sovereignty cannot be deemed to have 'expired' by the surrender of part of any Crown of Sovereign Force or Order, and, according to the foregoing facts, did not expire, nor could such sovereignty be claimed, appropriated by, or included in any other group. For more than thirty years after the surrender of Malta, the only Order of Malta ever accepted or recognized at the Courts of Europe and by the famous British authority 'The Debrett Peerage', (acting as a guide for the Court of St. James), was the Russian Grand Priory, always identified officially as the Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, founded and protected internationally by the ratified Treaty of 1797, a treaty always respected and fully supported by all of the Imperial Families of Russia down to the last Czar. When Grand Duke Aleksandr of Russia accepted Office as the 71st Grand Master of the Sovereign Order in New York, in 1913, he was acting as the official representative of the Imperial Romanoff Family and, as the custodian of the Treaty of 1797, bringing with him the full obligation to this Treaty which was then incorporated into, accepted by, and to be activated by the American Order + for all time (pp. 163-165, History of the Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem + Knights of Malta+, 1048-1970, Maltese Cross Publishers, 1970)....". (Unquote).

All these and many other historical facts, which during the last almost 200 years got to be subjects of records and narrations of hundreds of books in many languages, suddenly had been identified with nothingness on the part of the papal Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which demonstrated in a unique way how it understands its knightly duty "To Serve Our Lords, the poor and the sick...". This demonstration was presented by the super-rich and luxurious Town & Country magazine of April 1984, in an article titled "The Good Knights of Malta", written by the same Peter Dragadze who already in the March 1984 issue of Town & Country, peddled Soviet disinformation in his report about "The White Russians". His second article about "The Good Knights of Malta" is making the impression as if von Hompesh-like dynasty of the papal Grand Masters never died out. Dragadze's report contains a full-page color photograph of the present papal Grand Master of the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Prince Angelo de Mojana with his Grand Chancellor and Hospitaller, polished in luxurious uniforms and smiling discretely among the super-rich advertisements selling on the pages of the plutocratic Town & Country magazine: Countess Mara ties priced at $5.000 each, the most exquisitely voluptuous perfume on earth, Guerlain, $1.000 an ounce, Petochi & Gorevic watches - $20,000 (or more), and Tiffany's 18 carat gold Leaf Necklace with diamonds set in platinum, costing $128.000, among many other luxurious things which would inspire joy and satisfaction in the hearts of everyone poor and sick. While the original (from Russia) Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem in the U.S.A. had been completely omitted (a very good Soviet method), the Knight and Prior of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, LuVerne Hollenkamp of Albany, Minnesota, could not be listed among the Good Knights of Malta. But he and all others had been replaced in Town & Country with such papal good Knights of Malta in the U.S. as: Lee Iacocca, Chairman of Chrysler Corp., Baron Hilton, Hilton Hotels, Alexander Haig, former Secretary of State, William E. Simon, former Secretary of Treasury, and, among others, William Casey, present Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. As the back page of this Bulletin is showing, also the U.S. News and World Report of March 19, 1984, presented those alleged Knights of Malta as the modern Knights of the ancient Christian crusades. The reproduced on page #13 Certificate of Authority in U.S.A. had been ignored. (T.B. CONT.)

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IN CONSPIRACY TO OBSTRUCT JUSTICE OF LEGAL ACTIONS BEFORE THE U.S. DISTRICTS COURTS IN PENNSYLVANIA, TENNESSEE AND MINNESOTA, OF THE ORIGINAL SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, INC., THE U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT OF MARCH 19, 1984 AND THE TOWN & COUNTRY MAGAZINE OF APRIL, 1984, BEGAN TO PROMOTE AS THE ONLY "GOOD KNIGHTS" IN U.S.A. SOME OF THE ALLEGED KNIGHTS OF THE PAPAL SOVEREIGN ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF MALTA AT VATICAN. ALMOST 200 YEARS OF EXISTENCE OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL BRANCH OF THIS ORDER, INCLUDING ITS EXILE IN U.S. WAS HANDLED WITH CONSPIRACY OF CONCEALMENT.

TO THE LEFT : THE U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT OF MARCH 19, 1984, MAKING REFERENCE TO EARLY CHRISTIAN CRUSADES, PRESENTED, AMONG OTHERS, AS MODERN KNIGHTS OF MALTA : DIRECTOR CIA W. CASEY, CHRYSLER CHAIRMAN L. IACOCCA, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE A. HAIG AND FORMER SECRETARY OF TREASURY W. SIMON. **********

DOUBLE EAGLE IS A MONTHLY BULLETIN focusing on selected matters from the past and present. It is the only self-edited publication issued under the auspices of H.I.H. the Heir to All-Russian Imperial Throne, Tsarevich and Grand Duke Aleksei Nicholaevich Romanoff of Russia, the August Ataman and Head of the Russian Imperial House of Romanoff; also known under the cover-identity of Colonel "Michael M. Goleniewski", renowned for his support of the national security of the United States and its Western Allies. This Bulletin is published in conjunction with Business Certificate No: 499619 of April 11, 1975, Queens County, New York. Documentation concerning the Editor and Publisher, has been duly recorded in the City Register of New York City, in County Queens. Instruments : # 116708, July 12, 1967 and # 24337, October 24, 1969, duly announced by legal Statements published in the New York Times, July 27, 1967 & November 4, 1969. Said Instruments can be examined by all interested persons and/or authorities. SUBSCRIPTION RATE : $ 24 FOR ONE YEAR & $ 15 FOR SIX MONTHS. SINGLE COPIES INCLUDING BACK ISSUES : $ 2.50. ADDRESS : H.I.H. ALEKSEI NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF H.TS. & GD.-R., P.O.B. 281 MURRAY HILL STATION, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10156, U.S.A. **

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ELECTION AND DEBATING OVER DEBATES: AMERICAN TRADITION

In accordance with Labor Day tradition in the United States the election campai began to intensify. In process of the campaign, President Reagan and presidential candi date Mondale will have to make decisions sometime soon about facing each other in publi debate, as an aspect of American politics that has reached national audiences as far ba as 1858, when Abraham Lincoln sought to defeat Senator Stephen A. Douglas. Then, as now the challenger saw the debates as an opportunity for greater recognition, a chance to and clarify the issues, and the ideal way to persuade the voters. A century and a quart later, the political wisdom goes that it is best for an incumbent to avoid debates. Mr. dale says he hopes to go back to the Lincoln-Douglas practice of debating the issues. H is seeking six debates, covering the spectrum of national and international concerns: m tary defense and arms control, foreign policy, education, the economy, the environment, fairness and justice. And he has suggested that these debates could include questioning journalists. The President's chief of staff, James A. Baker 3rd, said that Mr. Mondale' proposal cannot be taken seriously, but the camps have agreed in principle that at leas one debate will be held. The historical record is showing that there were seven widely publicized "joint discussions" in 1858. Senator Douglas knew he would have his hands fu yet took up the challenge because he believed so firmly in his own views on the extensi of slavery by democratic choice. Since the four debates between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon in 1960 initiated modern Presidential debates on television, extending and accepting a challenge has depended not on which candidate could marshal his argumen most convincingly but on two other factors: where he was in the polls and how he would perceived as a personality on the small screen. These factors are expected to operate a in 1984. President Ford, behind in the polls in 1976, set a precedent by extending the challenge. Debating Jimmy Carter three times, analysts said, Mr. Ford had done fairly w in the first on domestic issues, fumbled in the second on foreign policy (saying that Eastern Europe was free of Soviet domination), and still faced an aggressive challenger the third on general issues. In 1980, there was only the one-shot encounter between Pre dent Carter and Presidential candidate Reagan, and little but Reagan's one-liner, "Ther you go again !" was remembered. If politics rule out a debate this autumn, Mr. Mondale might resort to the old campaign device of debating an empty chair. Of course, that wou not achieve a big audience and would leave Mr. Reagan free of questioning by Mr. Mondal or correspondents. No correspondents questioned Lincoln and Douglas while they were debating, but some in the audience interrupted and were given off-the-cut answers. The senatorial rivals traveled nearly 10.000 miles by rail, packet boat and horse, from tow to town, debating the extension of slavery, the effect of the Dred Scott decision, the future status of blacks. Under scorching sun, sometimes 15.000 people at a time heard t speak. Their words were recorded by shorthand reporters, the beginning of this method o newspapers coverage. In the final debate at Alton on October 15, 1858, Lincoln summed u four months on the stump: ".... If there be a man amongst us who does not think that th institution of slavery is wrong in any one of the aspects of which I have spoken, he is misplaced and ought not to be with us. That is the issue that will continue in this Cou when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between two principles - right and wrong - throughout the World...". Lincoln w the popular vote, but lost the election. It had been predicted that the old Whigs and t new Republican Party would be fair-weather voters, and Election Day dawned wet and cold 1858. Nevertheless, Lincoln's total vote was 125.430 to Douglas's 121.609. But the Stat legislatures had the responsibility of choosing senators, as they would until ratificat of the 17th Amendment in 1913. Democrats controlled the Illinois Legislature in January 1859, and Douglas received 54 votes to Lincoln's 46 in a party-line vote. Lincoln emerge from defeat as a man of national stature, the quintessential Republican from the West,

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need for the alternatives of the continued surrender of America's interests to those who profit from private control of American currency, high interest rates, an exorbitant and artificial national debt, destruction of the United States's industrial and agricultural base and the living standard of American working men and women, and the involvement of the U.S.A. in needless and costly foreign adventures. 1. ABOLISH THE PRIVATELY OWNED FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM. Under the U.S. Constitution, Congress alone has the power to coin money and regulate value thereof. Congress has unlawfully surrendered this authority to the privately owned Federal Reserve System. Through the Federal Reserve, the International Bankers operate the greatest scam in history. They create money out of thin air by a bookkeeping entry, and then charge the people interest on it. 2. REPUDIATE THE NATIONAL DEBT. The taxpayers have the moral and lawful right to repudiate all federal debt except that held by investors who have actually paid for Government securities with money they have earned. The official national debt now stands at approximately $1 trillion. The interest alone on this debt now stands at approximately $130 billion per year and is steadily rising along with the principal. Interest paid each year to the un-Constitutional, privately owned Federal Reserve Bank accounts for the third-highest item in the national budget. National survival requires that this debt be extinguished... One of the purposes of the Populist Par is to expunge this fraudulent debt the same way it was created - by a stroke of the pen. The Supreme Court or Congress can abolish the Federal Reserve at any time. 3. REPEAL THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX ON INDIVIDUALS. The income tax is paid almost entirely by the middle class. The super-rich pay very little of it. The personal income tax is not necessary to operate the Government. In fact, the United States functioned well without a federal income tax for 125 years. The income tax has been a main prop for socialism at home, and intervention and engagement in wars abroad, by providing the Government funds for these irrespon sible purposes. 4. ENACT TARIFF LAWS WHICH WILL REJUVENATE AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND PROTECT THE LIVING STANDARD OF AMERICAN WORKING MEN AND WOMEN. There are two ways to cut the floor out from under the standard of living of American working men and women. One is to import cheap foreign labor to take American jobs; the other is to import the slave-wage product of foreign toil. The Populist Party will protect American manufacturers, farmers and worker by enacting tariff legislation to equalize costs of production at the water's edge, thus bringing back millions of jobs. 5. RESTRICT IMMIGRATION TO PROTECT EMPLOYMENT FOR AMERICAN WORKERS. At the present there are an estimated 15 million illegal aliens in the United States. They should be found and deported, not granted amnesty. The borders of the United States must be sealed to protect this Country from further unlawful immigration, and immigration laws must be rewritten to protect jobs. 6. RESTORE THE AMERICAN FIRST TRADITION OF NON-INVOLVEMENT IN FOREIGN WARS. First laid down by President George Washington, America national policy of non-intervention in foreign wars served the U.S.A. well. This policy had been abandoned in this century at a cost of many thousands of American lives and billions of tax dollars. America's aggressive meddling in various parts of the World includin the Middle East must cease. This is a lesson the Government should have learnt from American experiences during the no-win wars in Southeast Asia. 7. REVITALIZE THE FAMILY FARM. The Populist Party will actively encourage and participate in projects and programs to educate the public concerning the relationship of a prosperous agricultural base to the economic well-being of the Nation. Foreign ownership of land will be prohibited. No agriculture products shall enter this Country at less than 110 percent of parity. 10. MORALITY The Populist Party upholds that America was founded on the values of traditional Christian morality. The Populist Party upholds the return to these values in order to secure the blessing of liberty to the American people. 17. RESTORE AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT by amending the Constitution to provide for national and state referendums for the sole purpose of removing any federal, state, appointed or elected official of any capacity or level, who violates any citizen's Constitutional rights, and for the purpose of repealing any federal, State or local law or portion thereof, the the public deems un-Constitutional.

NYC, USA: Sept. 1/14 1984

Alexei Archotaevich Romanoff
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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ABOVE : LEADERS OF THE SOVIET APOSTLES AND ANGELS, KGB LT. GENERALS KIM PHILBY (CENTRE) AND GEORGE BLAKE (STANDING). KIM PHILBY WITH HIS FIFTH WIFE NINA, ARE ENTERTAINED BY GEORGE BLAKE AND HIS WIFE IDA, IN THE GARDEN OF BLAKE'S LUXURIOUS COUNTRY HOME OUTSIDE OF MOSCOW. THE FORMER CHIEFS OF THE BRITISH SECRET INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, ENJOY NOW THE GOOD LIFE OF THE ELITE OF THE SOVIET NEW CLASS.

LEFT : ANATOLI GOLITSYN A/K/A DOLNITSYN AND ALSO KNOWN AS KLIMOV, THE KGB MINOR OFFICER WHO DEFECTED IN 1961, FROM SOVIET EMBASSY IN HELSINKI, FINLAND, TO THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS EMBASSY'S SECURITY OFFICER AND VISA CLERK. NO PUBLIC PHOTOGRAPH OF GOLITSYN IS KNOWN TO EXIST, BUT THIS SKETCH, IS HELD TO BE VERY LIKE HIM. GOLITSYN IN RESULT OF SOVIET AND BRITISH INSPIRATION INSIDE OF THE U.S. CIA HAD BEEN ELEVATED TO A PROMINENCE OF THE KGB. UPON INFORMATION AND BELIEF GOLITSYN DURING HIS VISITS IN LONDON AND PARIS, ALLEGEDLY MISREPRESENTED HIMSELF AS COLONEL GOLENIEWSKI. DESPITE ESTABLISHED FACTS OF GOLITSYN'S DISINFORMATION (FRAGMENTS) IN THE PAST, HE IS SUPPORTED IN THE U.S.A. BY SOME GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS, AND ALSO BY MISLEADING REPORTS IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRESS (AS IN A REPORT OF THE AMERICAN OPINION MAGAZINE, OF MARCH, 1984)

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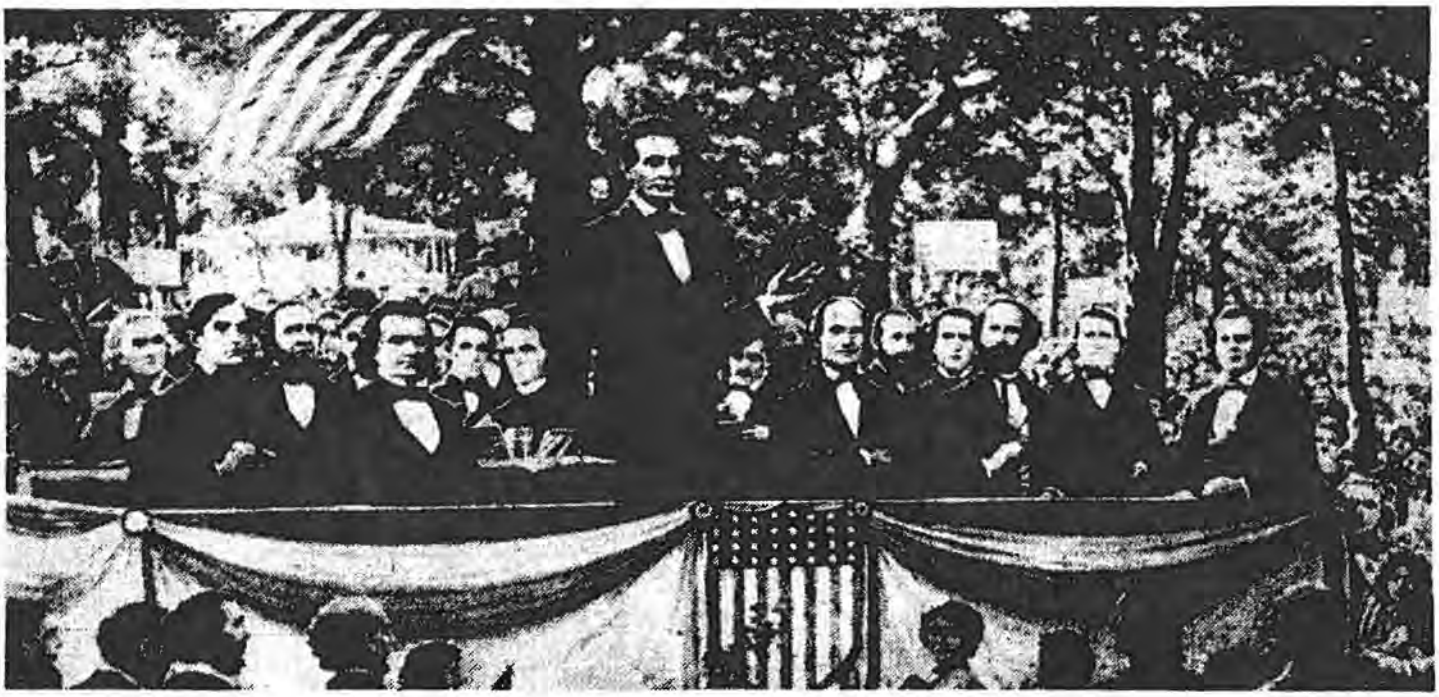

REPRODUCED FROM THE AUGUST W. KESSBERGER COLLECTION : ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN AN 1858 DEBATE WITH SENATOR STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, SEATED SECOND FROM LEFT. PRESIDENT REAGAN AND CANDIDATE MONDALE AGREED ABOUT FACING EACH OTHER IN PUBLIC DEBATES, AN ASPECT OF AMERICAN POLITICS THAT HAS REACHED NATIONAL AUDIENCES AS FAR BACK AS 1858, WHEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN SOUGHT TO DEFEAT SENATOR STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. THERE WERE SEVEN WIDELY PUBLICIZED DEBATES, 1858.

DOUBLE EAGLE IS A MONTHLY BULLETIN DEDICATED TO THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SURVIVAL OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION. IT IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H.I.H. HEIR TO THE ALL-RUSSIAN IMPERIAL THRONE, TSAREVICH AND GRAND DUKE ALEKSEI NICHOLAEVICH ROMANOFF OF RUSSIA, THE AUGUST ATAMAN AND HEAD OF RUSSIAN IMPERIAL HOUSE OF ROMANOFF, KNIGHT OSA, OSG ETC. & S-OS, F-LH & IMPERIAL PROTECTOR OSJ, ETC.**